PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

No. 54,885.—New Series]

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1909.

PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
"UNTOUCHED BY HAND."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-33 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
27th Nov.	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA.	10,512
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951	...	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	9500
18th "	EGYPT	7912	...	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	9505
1910				
1st Jany.	HIMALAYA	6898	...	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA ...	9505
15th "	ARABIA	7903	...	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
29th "	DELHI	8090	...	...
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
12th "	INDIA	7911	...	...
19th "	MANTUA	11000	...	...
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th "	PERSIA	7951	...	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
* 23rd "	ARCADIA	7000	...	...
26th "	EGYPT	7912	...	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10512	...	...
9th "	ARABIA	7903	...	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	MANTUA	11000	...	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	7951	...	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at the place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER
At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 523 ,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co,
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
ELYSIA	6348	A. Haig	25th Nov. 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	5th Dec, 1909
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	21st Dec. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C F. Osborne, R. N. R.	7th Jan. 1910.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	19th Jan. 1910.
CASTALIA	6338	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. 1910.

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb. 1910,
MASSILIA	509	J. Thomson	15th March "
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	26th " "
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	13th April "
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	8th May "
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	22nd " "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

The Advertised Rates to Portsaid include a Free Pass between Portsaid and Cairo.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.

HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station),
SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	3,171	Mon. 22nd Nov.	11 a. m.	P.D. & O.M.
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 25th Nov.	9 a. m.	C Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 26th Nov.	6 a. m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 25th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WARGONGA," 2,513 tons, on Monday 22nd Nov. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer sailing on or about the 4th December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY,

20th November, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SALAZIE	4,147	Magdes	25th Nov. 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	23rd Dec. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Biquier	[illegible], 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	17th Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,685	R bufat	17th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	14th Apr. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	3rd Dec. 1909.
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat.	31st Dec. "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct
FOR BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Dec. 1909.
Dco. BALDUINO	4,680	D. Maganzini	15th Jany. 1910.
R. RUBATTINO	4,680	L. Mancini	15th Feb. 1910.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 900*	Rs. 575	

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 500 Single and Rs. 750 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 823; 2nd Class, Rs. 559. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

REDUCED FARES TO NAPLES, GENOA, VENICE, FROM FEBRUARY, 1910.

The abovementioned fares by steamer D. Balduino and R. Rubattino, will be reduced as follows from February next:—

	Single.	Return.
1st Class, Outside Cabins	Rs. 500	Rs. 750
1st Class, Inside Cabin	Rs. 400	Rs. 600
2nd Class	Rs. 350	Rs. 525

Electric fans and light in every cabin free of charge. The usual comfort will be afforded to passengers.

The fares to New York will be:—1st Class, Rs. 703; and 2nd Class, Rs. 524.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Dec. 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jany 1910
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Feb. 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to......to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to —

D. OLIVA,
Ag. Agent,

No. 59 Hornby Road.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,
POST BOX 249, BOMBAY.

ENGAGE PASSAGES, SHIP AND CLEAR BAGGAGE, CARGO, ETC., FROM CUSTOMS, MEET PASSENGERS BY ALL INCOMING STEAMERS, TRANSPORTS AND AT RAILWAY STATIONS, TRANSACT GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR :—
CARTER PATERSON & CO., LD. }
PICKFORDS, LD. } LONDON.
SUTTON & CO. }

SHIPPING.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fares.—Rs. 400 to Rs. 480 according to position of Cabin.

Sailings.	Tonnage.	Leaving Bombay about.
S. S. "Umsinga"	4,500	8th December, 1909.

For further particulars, apply to,

W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILLINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.
"Harlesden"	2724	November	Philadelphia
"Haigh Hall"	3069	November	Philadelphia

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch, HOWRAH (Calcutta). MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ...	...Gold	$3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ...	...Gold	$3,605,119·45

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	Singapore.
Hankow.	Empire.	Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	"	15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Ryojun Port Arthur
Changchung	Lyons	Peking
Dairen (Dalny)	Fengtien Mukden	San Francisco
Hankow	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
London		

LONDON BANKERS :—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank; Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager,

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

YULE-TIDE
EXHIBIT OF GIFTS

Select your Gifts at

. . MARCKS . .

and the task will become at once an absorbing occupation and a

REAL PLEASURE

whether you do it in person or through the post.

MARCKS'
IS AN
INDIAN PALACE
OF
JEWELLERY PRESENTS

The finest, the most Beautiful and Largest display in Western India.

PLEASE NOTE!

WE COMPETE FOR
QUALITY AND STYLE,
NOT PRICE.

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Watch and clock Makers, Jewellers, Silversmiths and Opticians.
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MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address :—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras Kolar and Karachi.

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Choice selection, replete with latest Home Novelties.

SHERATON,
CHIPPENDALE
& FRENCH FURNITURE.

OUR SPECIALITY.

Large choice of Brocades, Tapestries, Cretonnes, etc. Axiniouster, Brussels and Indian Carpets, Linoleums, Table Linen, etc., etc.
Painting and House Decorations Artistically executed.

ART CATALOGUE FREE.
SAMPLES OF HIGH CLASS CRETONNES AND TAPESTRIES ON APPLICATION

For Special Designs, Estimates and other particulars please apply to—

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD.,
75, HORNBY ROAD, **BOMBAY.**

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards,
Bellasis Road, Byculla, **BOMBAY.**

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND
ANTIMALARIC RANA,
INCOMPARABLE SPECIFIC AGAINST MALARIAL FEVERS;
AS A SURE GUARANTEED CURE.
PREPARED
By the Chemist FRANCESCO RANA of BARI (ITALY).

The only preparation of the kind taken in consideration of the recent International Exhibition of Milan, and awarded with a Silver Medal.

Adopted also by the Ministry for foreign affairs for the use of the medical ambulatories attached to the Royal Italian Schools in foreign countries.

It combats rapidly and radically malarial fevers of every kind and in every stage, whether acute, chronic or convalescent and is a first rate preservative for persons who are obliged to live in unhealthy districts.

By its being continually used, even after cure, it becomes an excellent reconstituent of the strength, of indisputable efficacy, and exempt from any inconvenience.

It is agreeable to the taste, easy of assimilation, and perfectly tolerated.

Taken as a preservative by persons living in unhealthy places, and as a strengthner, one tablespoonful is sufficient for adults, half for children, and one teaspoonful for little children.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA :
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for decorating Government House 1890, also the High Commissioner H. E. Viscount Milner 1903, S. Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH & CO.
FROM LONDON.

PAINTERS & HOUSE DECORATORS.
Importers of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.

ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE : 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL" is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous

SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.

It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts.

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

Now obtainable at

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Case of 50 large bottles	Rs. 31-12
1 Dozen bottles	Rs. 8-8

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LD.

'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &C.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150°	FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE	FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE	FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE	FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL	HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL	FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.
"PESTERINE"	FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street. BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The Insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "PERSIA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the POWER of ATTORNEY granted by me to Mr. NOWROJI ADARJI TATA and Mr. JAMSETJI SHERIARJI KAPADIA, of date the 20th May, 1909, to act for me in Bombay during my absence in England, has been CANCELLED, on my return to Bombay on the 19th November, 1909.

KAWASJI DADABHOY DUBASH.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of "Stores and Stationery" to the Bengal Nagpur Railway for the Official year ending 31st March 1911.

Applications for Forms of Tender, accompanied by a remittance of Rs. 2 for each form should be made to the Chief Storekeeper at the Garden Reach General Offices, Calcutta. Forms will be supplied immediately they are received from the Press. The details and conditions of Tender are fully set forth in the "Forms of Tender."

Tenders must be submitted in the special covers which will be supplied with each tender form and sent to the Agent's Office, at Garden Reach Road. (Tenders delivered at the City Offices in Dalhousie Square will not be considered).

All tenders will be opened at noon on Wednesday the 5th January 1910 in the Agent's Office, Garden Reach Road.

Special terms of freight over the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula and Bengal Nagpur Railways will be communicated to intending Tenderers by the undersigned on application.

Notification of acceptance or rejection of tenders will be made by on or about the 23rd February, 1910.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Agent,
D. B. CRITCHLEY,
Chief Storekeeper.

Calcutta, 17th November 1909.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF PARIS.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Undersigned, at his Office, in Navsari Chambers, up to the 24th Instant for the POST of LOCAL MANAGER of the Company, in Bombay.

MAURICE FERRAND,
Inspector General.

RAILWAY BOARD.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of one lakh SLEEPERS for the use of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, the total number to be delivered by the 15th March 1910 at latest.

The sleepers should be nine feet six inches long ten inches wide, and five inches thick.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber :—

Indian Sal—Deodar or Burmese Pynkade.
Western Australian—Hill-Grown Jarrah.
New South Wales—Mixed Harwoods.
Tasmanian—Mixed Harwoods.
Queensland—Mixed Harwoods.
Java Teak.
} Varieties and their percentages to be clearly specified.

Parties tendering are requested to state the number of sleepers offered of each kind of timber (when more than one kind is offered), and to quote rate for each kind as well as the average rate. Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

The Australian, Tasmanian, and Java Teak sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. Calcutta. Sal and Deodar will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and the prices quoted must include cost of spreading for inspection and delivery into trucks at these stations, after having been passed by an Officer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The Railway stations at which the sleepers are to be delivered and the quantities to be delivered at each station should be definitely stated in the tender.

Tenders should be filled in and submitted to the Secretary, Railway Board, at Calcutta, by noon on WEDNESDAY, the 15th December, 1909. The cover should be endorsed on the outside with the sender's NAME and ADDRESS and should be SUPERSCRIBED IN RED INK "Tenders for sleepers required by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway." Unless so superscribed they are liable to be returned without consideration.

Forms of tender and specification can be had from the Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders provided a BONA FIDE tender is submitted, while to successful tenderers the same will be refunded as soon as the contract agreements have been duly executed by them.

No earnest money or security should be sent WITH THE TENDERS.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any tender and the whole or any part of a tender may be accepted or rejected.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.

Calcutta, the 17th November 1909.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 288 OF 1908.

JAMNAVAHOO, widow ... ... *Plaintiff.*

vs.

1. JIVAVAHOO, widow ... ...
2. SAKERVAHOO, widow ... ...
3. LAXMIVAHOO, widow ... ...
4. DEWJI DAMODAR LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI ... ...

} *Defendants.*

PURSUANT to the Consent Decretal Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above Suit and bearing date the seventh day of September, 1909, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the late Damodar Lukhmidas Khimji, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 22nd day of June, 1907, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language, in my Office, within one calender month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses, the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court fee Stamp of Rupee One for filing the same.—Dated this 29th day of October, 1909.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Ag. Commissioner.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT 6 of 1882.

And

In the matter of PHOTO STORES COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the business of the Photo Stores Co., Limited, together with all the goods and effects thereof as a going concern. The person whose offer is accepted shall, when required, enter into a formal contract with the Undersigned for the completion of the purchase; but the written acceptance by the Undersigned of the offer is to constitue a binding agreement between the Undersigned and the person so offering whether such formal contract is or is not subsequently prepared or executed. Offers to be addressed to the Undersigned, at his office, in the High Court, and should be delivered at such office not later than 4 P.M., on the 27th day of November, 1909. The highest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.—Dated this 18th day of November, 1909.

Sd. R. D. SETHNA,
Official Liquidator.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)............................Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St., BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

"CLAN MACKENZIE" SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

Is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe,

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. MANEKJI & Co., Church Gate Street,
" D. C. UMRIGAR & Co., Crawford Market
Mr. P. C. SHROFF, Corner of Grant Road,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

CROFT, MODY & CO.

THE following popular and well known BRANDS of WHISKIES can be had Wholesale from

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY,
OR RETAIL FROM
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VICTORIA TERMINUS
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DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

O. T. B. (Old Mac Taggart Blend)
F. O. S. (Finest old Scotch)
From DONALD Mc. TAGGART & Co., Strathspey and Glasgow.
A. L. W. (Antique Liqueur)
R. O. T. (Rare Old Talisker)
From The DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERS LTD.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT.
THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN AT KNOWSLEY
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY,
7 to 8. 8-30 to 9-30. 10 to 11 P. M.

SATURDAY, LATE SHOW,
11-15 to 12-15 P.M.
NOTE OUR NEW LOCATION.
Next Municipal Buildings, Bori Bunder.

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSION, 8 to 9 A.M.
Admission and Skates, 8 annas.

GENERAL SKATING, 6 to 8 P. M.
Admission and Skates, One Rupee.

GENERAL SKATING, 9-30 to 11-30 P.M.
BAND in attendance.
Admission, One Rupee.
Skates, One Rupee.

DOLL DRESSING COMPETITION.

A DOLL DRESSING COMPETITION and SALE of WORK will be held on Saturday, 18th December, 1909, in the Grounds of the CAMA HOSPITAL in aid of DR. GERTRUDE BRADLEY'S SCHOOLS AND HOSPITAL, UMERKADI.

The Exhibition will be open from 1-30 to 4 P.M. for Purdah Ladies, and after 4 P. M., for the general public.

The following prizes will be given :—

1st and 2nd for the best Needle Work in the Dresses.
1st and 2nd for the Prettiest Doll.
1st and 2nd for the most original Doll.

Lady MUIR-MACKENZIE has kindly consented to distribute the prizes.

All Dolls must be sent to the Cama Hospital on the day previous to the Exhibition.

Further information may be obtained on application to

MRS. WILLIS,
Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 11, APOLLO STREET.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

Auction sale of very valuable immoveable property, situate on the Esplanade, furnished with complete electric fittings and lift.

Suit No. 786 of 1909.

Lalji Thackersey and Company...... ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Tricamdas Dwarkadas and Others...... ..Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed by an order made herein on the 31st day of August 1909, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale at the premises by Public Auction the immovable property described in the Schedule hereunder written and situate on the Esplanade, THIS DAY, MONDAY the 22nd day of November, 1909, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.)

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece of land situate on the East side of the Murzban Road, on the Esplanade, in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which has been computed to contain 861 square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North by the Ravelin Street, on the East by the property of the late Mahomed Saboo Sidick, on the South by the property of Mr. R. J. Tata and on the West by Murzban Road and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2-8463, and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3486 (2), street No. 5A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Receiver, at No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Jiji House", Hornby Road, Fort, opposite the Freemason Hall, and next to the New Novelty Theatre, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood artistic design household furniture, by Dewji Cauji and Breshaner and others rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large sliding dining table, chairs, sideboard and chiffoniers, drawingroom sofas and chairs, drawingroom cabinets, glass door almyrahs, large bronze figures for electric light, silk lined chesterfield sofa, one handsome sweet-toned church organ by S. Rose and Co., musical box, dressing and washhand tables, iron bedsteads, Hinks Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, ice box, rich Persian and Brussel's carpets, etc., etc., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Foalwadi.

Under instructions from Messrs. Lalji Naranji and Mulchand Nanji, Receivers appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No. 59 of 1909 wherein Hersawlal Gordbandas is the plaintiff and Narotumdas Gordhandas and others are defendants, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 7th December 1909 at 4 30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or grounds with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situated at Fofalwadi Lane in the Registration Sub-District of Fort in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 278 and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 17 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East and North by a public passage on or towards West by the property of Casinath Madhowji and on or towards the South by a passage and the property of Chintoba Dadoba.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Payne and Co. or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS at Carnak Bridge Road, opposite Crawford Market, and at Princes Street opposite Sir Mangaldas Cloth Market and near Shaikh Memon Street.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 15th December at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on plot No. 103, Carnac Bridge Road, opposite Crawford Market for a term of 999 years :—

Plot No.	Area.	Plot No.	Area.
70	308 sq. yds	120	742 sq. yds.
103	702 "	121	771 "
105	415 "	...	...

Shops will be allowed on all these plots. For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease and plan of the sites, can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1909.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 4 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

AN INVITATION.—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BOARD RESIDENCE, permanent, Gentlemen only. Best situation, Apollo Bunder. Apply Box No. 2638, care of this Paper.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest Annas 12 per tin, Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate, MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by Supervisor with experience in P. W. D. and Railways. Apply to W. G., care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 1/16ths from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4⅛d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

FOR PLEASURE TRIPS to ELEPHANTA CAVES, HARBOUR Excursions, Towing, etc., always available a fast powerful Steam Launch.—Apply, P. NUSARWANJI & Co., 9-10, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper-storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and tabling, having cose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the Bombay Gazette.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MAHABLESHVAR.—VICTORIA HOTEL for Europeans in Ray Villa and Morphy Cottage best house, cuisine and view excellent. CHARGES MODERATE.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singers Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians. retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old: over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected, are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office Price 8 annas.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 3 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10, Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—HEAD BUTLER of Mess, Pay Rs. 25, applications with copies of chits to be sent to Mess SECRETARY 103th Infantry, Santa Cruz, Bombay.

WANTED.—A HINDU WORKING PARTNER, upto Rs. 20,000, for a most reliable safe and a lucrative leading business in Bombay. Apply to Box No. 2616, care of this paper.

WANTED.—A GENERAL MANAGER for the Ganesh Flour Mills Company, Ltd., of Delhi, Applicants must have experience of Wheat Milling Concerns, A good salary can be given to a really good man. State your terms and apply to RAI NARAIN, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, and Chairman of the Board of Directors, Delhi. Applications will be considered on 8th December, 1909.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS! with LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

"HOT WEATHER SUITINGS."

Best china silk suit, from Rs. 20, 22 8 and 25.
Mercerised Tussore " " Rs. 11-8, 12-8 and 15.
F. Holland " " Rs. 11 and 12.
Best white English drill suit, from Rs. 6.
" " " Trouser, Rs. 2-8.
" " Ram Ram Twill shirts, Rs. 8 for ½ dozen.
" " Striped Pajama suits, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3.

Patterns self-measurement.
A trial is solicited.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING CO.,
115, Hornby Road,
Opposite York Building, FORT.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Beg to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE :—

		Rs.
DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	3,000
De DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	... ...	1,000
Do. —8 H.P., 4 seats ...	... ...	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	... ...	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...		For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	3,400
HORBICK.—12-16 H.P., 4 seats	... ...	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	... ...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	... ..	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chauffeurs a speciality.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET.
(Opposite Lipton's).

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL......... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND.......... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.......... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon ; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.......................................£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..........£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE:
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manila	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 1, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as writing, dressing and washhand tables, marble-topped chiffoniers, almira, cupboards, large Indian carpets, iron safes, fish aquarium.

1 Electric fan with battery.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mr. J. J. Vint, consisting of one D. B. B. L. 12 Bore gun in case, by Walsh Lovett & Co., also Re-late Mr. W. J. R. Smith, 1 pair of Mess Wellingtons with boot trees, as also Re late Kastoorchand Ancopchand, such as copper and brass pots and pans, watches, furniture and other sundry article.

At 3 p. m.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 Light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 Light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 Rubber-tyred shigram.

AUCTION SALE of Paddy and Batty Land at the Village of Pahadee near Goregaum Station on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Under instructions from Mr. Shamrao Narayen Penkar, Guardian of the Trust of Pundharinath Krishna, a minor, and sole heir and grandson of the late Narayen Balkrishna Kale and by virtue of an order No. 83 of 1909 made by the District Judge of Thana, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Bank Street, Fort, the undermentioned paddy and batty land on SATURDAY the 4th day of December, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T).

All that piece or parcel of paddy and batty land bearing Survey Nos. 90 Plot No. 1 and 2 and admeasuring 3 acres and 36 1-4 gunthas equalling about 18,900 square yards situate at Phadee turf malad, District Thana Zilla Salcette and which is bounded on the North by Dr. Joakim Vincent's land ; on the East by Gunput Jeewanji's land and Dhesar Pahadee Road, on the South by Dhesar Pahadee Road, and on the West by Swami Nitya Nanda's lands together with mango, guava and other trees standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 6th December, 1909, at 3-30 p.m. at their Rooms, the effects of the late Mr. Geo. F. Stewart such as cotton and woollen wearing apparels, portmanteau and other articles and a lot of sundry hard ware and etc. Re-late Shaikh Abdulla Shaikh Dawood :—a lot of gold and silver ornaments.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21 MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT WORLEE, near Clive Land Bunder.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 40 of 1908.

Ritta Esperanca Galbao.

v/s.

Antonio Mariano Gomes.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Mr. W. J. Howard, the Special Commissioner and Receiver, appointed by a Decree of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay dated the 14th day of April 1908, made in the above Suit, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of November, 1909, at the hour of 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) on the premises :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land, situate at Worlee containing by admeasurement 300 square yards or thereabouts, with a dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward G. No. 448 (1), Street No. 8.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Shums A. Tyabji, Attorney for the Special Commissioner and Receiver at his office at 2, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE of old Indian blackwood carved and English mahogany furniture, Chinese furniture chandeliers, Argand old Chinese and Persian Porcelain, Old Venetien glass ware, etc., at the bungalow known as Esmail Habib's bungalow at Love Lane, Byculla.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay,
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 439 of 1907.

Haroon Tar Mahomed... .... Plaintiff

vs.

Moosa Haji Joonas and others......Defendants

Under instructions from the Receiver, Mr. Haji Esmail Goolmahmud, appointed under a consent decretal order of reference in the above suit, bearing date the 27th day of February, 1908, and pursuant to the directions contained in the said decretal order of reference as also in order, dated the 8th day of March 1909, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, ON SATURDAY the 27th day of November 1909, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Bungalow at Love Lane, Byculla, the furniture belonging to the parties of the above suit, consisting of old Indian blackwood carved sofas, chairs, easy chairs, tables, teapoys, marble top pier tables, glass door cupboards, bedsteads, chest-of-drawers, ottoman marble top round tables, one black marble top round table, English gold gilt glass door cabinets, marble top cabinets, mirror back cabinets, chest-of-drawers, marble top dressing table, one set Chinese table with stools, inlaid with marble top, one English organ, enclosed in a large mahogany case with front and side mirror doors, one folding bagetelle table, gilt framed mirrors, three, four, eight twelve and sixteen lights, chandeliers, Argand lamps, globe lamps, one two and three lights wall shades, old Chinese lacanered and gold decorated writing case, one red lacanered and gold decorated Chinese trunk, old lacanered and inlaid escotoire, teapoys chair, old chinese and Persian bowls, plates, Koojas, Indian-Aindhi inlaid works, old Venetian gold decorated glassware including one punch bowl, set complete with glass and trays, a lot of chandelier, and lamp fittings old copper utensils platedware, crockeryware, glassware.

On account and at the risk of the concerned—

1 slightly used English brougham, by Morgan, double-seated, square fronted, with glass front, C. spring and rubber tyres.

The goods are be on view.

Catalogues may be obtained from the sale premises or from the office of the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Immoveable Property situate at the West side of Portuguese Church Road, at Mahim, out of Fort Bombay.

Under instructions from, and by the order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Anna Doominga Miranda and Dominic Francis Miranda, the Mortgagors, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 31st day of July, 1908, Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJI, Auctioneers, will on the 2nd day of December, 1909, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax tenure land or ground, containing by admeasurement 9,605, square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Portuguese Church Road, at Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 290, 214, and New No. 3982, 3861; Old Survey No. 347, and New Survey No. 1470, and Assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward G. No. 4326, 4327, 4328, 4329 and 4330, and Street No. 686, 687, 688, 689 and 690, and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the east by the Portuguese Church Road, on or towards the west by the public passage, on or towards the north by the property of Anna Allarioo and Domingos Valles, and on or towards the south by the public tank.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1909.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay, having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmwood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily for 1 week.—Six insertions: Rs. 1 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
Thrice a week.—Three insertions. Rs. 1-8 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
Twice a week.—Two insertions. Rs. 1-12 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
Once only.—Rs. 2 per inch of 8 lines.

WANTED.

ASSISTANT MANAGER WANTED for Printing Press (News and Jobbing). None but experienced thoroughly practical man and capable estimater need apply. Address Box No. 333, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EDWARD HOTEL, KHANDALA.

FOR Europeans only. Airy, commodious, unrivalled for style and comfort; matchless for Cuisine and Wines; each Room has a separate Bath attached. TERMS MODERATE. Apply to the PROPRIETORS.

WHENEVER YOU SEE A MOTOR CAR

YOU INVARIABLY NOTE THAT IT IS LUBRICATED WITH "CHALLENGE" MOTOR OIL.

Motorists all over the world appreciate the most reliable qualities of this famous Motor Lubricant.

ONCE USED ALWAYS USED.

Prices and full Particulars on Application.

BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY.
York Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:—
SAMUEL FITZE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

FOR SALE.

TO PUBLISHERS.—FOR SALE COPYRIGHT and STANDING MATTER of old Established Indian Railway Guide. Offers.—Address Box No. 985, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS
STEEL ANGLES
STEEL TEES
CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INSURANCES.

CENTENARY 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed ... ... £18,[illegible]
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN or PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.

Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.

Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 19TH NOV. 09.] [BOMBAY, 20TH NOV. 09

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	82 11/16	1-8	
3 do. Rentes	99	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt Securities....	82 11/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	23 3/8	1-16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 7/16	1-16	
Silver in New York	50 3/4	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·20	un	chgd
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·46	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 3/8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	5 per cent	Since 21st Oct.	
do. Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	4 1/8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 7/8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 7/8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3 3/4	un	chgd
do. 7-day Market Loans...	4 1/8	un	chgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)........	77/9	un	chgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England £100,000

* Closing Tone of Silver.—Firm.

Bills on Bombay, Rs. 15,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

Bills on Calcutta Rs. 5,70,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	20,000
Gold to "	£	48,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	Quiet.
Futures	Quiet.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	3,000
Called	1,000
Imports	Nil.
Mid-Americans	...7·72—10
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	11 7-8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	
7·55	7·55	7·58	7·60	
—10	—11	—10	—10	
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug
7·62	7·64	7·65	7·61	7·62
—11	—10	—11	—11	—11

NEW YORK :—

Receipts at U.S. Ports	52,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	74,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	19,000 "
Do to Continent	8,000 "

Spot Cotton—14·80 — 10

Futures—Month of Dec. 14·50 + 10

Do. do. March 14·93+09

} Declined early owing to unfavourable cables and advanced later on bullish week end figures.

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—14 1-2 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Dec. 14·66+13.

Do. do. Mar. 15·13+12.

Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.

Cotton Stock in London	7,900 Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	281,000 "
Do. Exports to Great Britain	99,000 "
Do. do. to France and Continent	137,000 "
Do. do. to Japan	1,000 "
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	919,000 "
Do. do. at Interior Ports	654,000 "

WHEAT.

White Karachi—40 3-4—Nov.-Dec.—London—Buyers.

Red Karachi—40 1/2 Nov.-Dec.—London—Value.

Tone of Wheat.—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—37—Jan.-Feb.—Done, Firmer.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian—No Sellers.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—

Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship—44 3/4—Nov.-Dec.—Dunkirk—Sellers.

Tone of Rapeseed—Dull.

Linseed:—

Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.

Linseed Argentine La Plata 48—Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 3-8 unchgd.

SUGAR :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 15s. 4 1/2d.

Months of Shipment—Nov.-Dec.—sellers.

Tone of Sugar.—Steady.

Rubber:—

Para Rubber—5s. 3d.—Sellers.

Metals—

Copper Braziers	£70
Yellow Metal	6 1-8d.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [20TH NOV. 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Package.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
2 Bundles Rs ...	2,600	C. Mandvi..	MacMackenzie & Co
1 Bundle Sovs &	1,290	Jeddah......	H K Moti
Rupees	360		
1 Box Gold Bullion	33,400	London ...	Comptoir de Paris

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 18th November, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway......	27	30,610
B. B. & C. I. Railway	55	64,676

FINANCIAL:

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England... 5 per cent. from 21st Oct.

Bank of Bengal ... 5 per cent. " 13th Nov.

Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. " 18th Nov.

Bank of Madras ... 5 per cent. " 10th Nov.

Money:—

Borrowers for two months fixed at 4 per cent. per annum.

Exchange:—

To-day being mail day there has not been much doing in this market. All Banks offer to buy bills at 1s. 4 3-8d. 3 months' sight for ready and forward delivery but they are in poor supply. There has not been much enquiry for remittance at 1s. 4 1-8d. T. T. which was available at one Bank. Elsewhere the best rate available was 1s. 4 3 32d. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 4 3-32d. to 1-8d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 3-8d.
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1-2d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	171 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	140
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	127 3-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	170

Government Paper:—

The market opened to-day at 93 3-16 ready and 93 1-8 for the settlement. Up to noon there was nothing doing in the Bazaar but there was a little spurt at the close and quotations close 1-16 better. Calcutta market opened steady at 93 3-8.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	92¼
1st Settlement	"	92⅜

Bullion:—

Bar silver in London, on Friday, closed 1-16 higher at 24 3-8 ready and 24 7-16 for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1-8 higher at 50 3-4. Locally the market has been steady to firm rates closing as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	58	8	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	58	8	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	58	12	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—

In sympathy with the better advices from America our market opened steady, with prices quoted Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher, but there was very little doing. Later on prices were easier and at Colaba, the enquiry being poor, rates gave way and at the close the market was weak at our quotations, except for Bengals which remain steady.

Only a small business was done in ready cotton and prices were somewhat easier.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	...292-4	Mar. 1910.
Good M. G. Broach ...	...282 1-2	" "
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kamptee	...264	Jan. 1910.
Fine M.G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	254	" "
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	...249	" "
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	...249	" "
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	...243	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	...230	" "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	...240	" "
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...237	" "
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...239	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...250	Nov. 1909.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	...213 1-2	Jan. 1910.
Good Westerns ...	...272	April-May "
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...282	" "

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone	Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales	6,000 bales.
Total imports	9,000 "

Future Delivery Prices:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	
7·60	7·60	7·63	7·65	
+05	+05	+05	+05	
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July.	July.-Aug
7·67	7·68	7·71	7·69	7·68
+05	+04	+06	+05	+06

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed:—

The market is easier and there is little doing.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	9	9	0	B.T.
April-May	"	8	13	0	R.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet with little demand.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	6	11	0	B.T.
Ready Yellow " ...	"	7	1	0	
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	"	7	4	0	
Brown Delhi, Apl.-May ...	"	7	4	6	R.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	43	8	0
Mimbara	"	44	8	0
Black Kutri	"	39	0	0
Red Khandwa	"	41	8	0

Tone—Firm.

Poppyseed:—

Ready	Rs.	9	5	0

Tone—Steady.

Castorseed:—

Ready	Rs.	34	0	0	
Apl.-May	"	6	9	0	R.T.

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed:—

Dec.-Jan.	Rs.	23	0	0

Tone—Steady.

GROUNDNUTS :—

Jan.-Feb.	Rs.	37	8	0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed:—

November-December ...	Rs.	6	2	0	R.T.

Tone—Quiet.

WHEAT:—

The market is steady with a moderate enquiry.

We quote:—

White Delhi, April-May ... " 5 7 0

YARNS.

The market is steady with a fair business doing in 12's at 6 1-2 to 6 17-32 Annas and in 20's at 7 7-16 Annas.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—

Bombay	1,482 1-2
India	67
Indian Specie	53

Mills:—

Crescent	93 3-4
David	410
Manockji Petit	3,427 1-2 Dec
Standard	1,210
Swan Mill	267 1-2

Presses:—

Indian Cotton	137 1-2
New Mofussil	725

Miscellaneous:—

Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary	93
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference.	151 1-2
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary...	330
Colaba Land and Mill	1,125
Treacher & Co	560
Kemp & Co.	178

Railways:—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	592 1-2
Tapti-Valley	430

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	11,939 bales.
Wheat	840 cwts.
Linseed	1,829 "
Rapeseed	2,037 "
Gingellyseed	12,185 "
Poppyseed...	6 "
Groundnuts	1,197 "
Castorseed	2,958 "
Rice	4,880 "
Myrabollams	2,445 "
Cottonseed	24,735 "
Mowraseed...	1,416 "
Gram	676 "
Joowar	314 "
Maize	2,935 "

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 21.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols..............	82 11/16	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	99	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	82 11/16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	23 3/8	un	chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	23 7/16	un	chgd
Do. in New York	50 3/4	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·23 1/2	1/2	
Do. do. do. Berlin	nil		
Do. do. do. New York	4·87 1/2	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	5 o/o	since	1st ultimo.
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	4 1/8	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	3 1/4		1/8
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills...................	4 7/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills..................	4 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	3 3/4	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	4 1/8	un	chgd
Bar Gold (per oz)	77/9	un	chgd

*Closing Tone of Silver :—Firm.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 31-32d.

Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 5,03,000 at 1s. 4 5-32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots	...Limited Demand, Steady
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Quiet.
Total Sales	3,000 bales a
Imports	9,000 "
Mid-Americans	7·76+04
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ...	11 7-8 unchgd.

a 1,000 called.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	
7·58	7·59	7·61	7·61	
+01	unchgd	+01	+01	
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
7·62	7·65	7·68	7·65	7·83
+01	+01	+01	+01	+01

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...27,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	...52,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	...23,000 "
Do. to Continent	...18,000 "

Spot Cotton—14·70—10

Futures—Month of Dec. 14·37—13

Do. do. Mar. 14·82—11

} Declined owing to unfavourable cables and to Commission houses liquidating.

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—14 1/2 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Dec. 14·49—17

Do. do. Mar. 14·98—15

Closing Tone of Spots—Quiet.

	Bales.
Cotton Total Visible Supply	4,110,060
Cotton Total Visible Supply East Indian	84,000
" Quantity in Sight	5,260,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	27,000 Bales
"	Sold on Speculation	3,000 "
"	Sold for Exportation	1,000 "
"	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	74,000 "
"	Actual Exports	4,000 "
"	Week's Imports	178,000 "
"	Stock	857,000 "
Surat's	Week's Sales	nil.
"	Sold on Speculation	nil.
"	Sold for Exportation	nil.
"	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	400 "
"	Actual Exports	900 "
"	Week's Imports	nil.
"	Stocks	3,000 "
Afloat	American	330,000 "
"	Indian	7,000 "

WHEAT.

White Karachi—41—Nov.-Dec.—London—Buyers.

Red Karachi—40 3-4—Nov.-Dec.—London—Value.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 1 2 lbs.—37—Jan-Feb.—Buyers—Firm.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—38 1-4—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Firm.

SEEDS.

Linseed Argentine La Plata—48—Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 8 3-8 unchgd.

Rubber:—

Para Rubber, 5s. 1 1-2d.—Sellers.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trafford Hall s—39 bales goat hair, A. H. Mahomed and Co; 106 bales wool, W. and A. Graham and Co.

Elysia s—345 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 76 bales wool, M. Joosub; 15 bales wool R. Wasraz; 69 bales wool, W. and A. Graham and Co; 150 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 10 bales wool, D. Nagji and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—3 bales hemp ropes, G. Madhowji and Co; 166 bales hemp ropes, G. Madhowji and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—60 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros.

City of York s—991 cwts maize, J. Fachiri; 920 cwts gingellyseed J. Fachiri.

FOR BOSTON

Harlesden s—106 cwts fishmaws, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR HULL.

Linden Hall s—125 bales hemp, D M Doongaji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Berkhall s—2,009 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 112 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Barbara s—2,000 cwt linseed-Volkart Bros.

King Howell s—37 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Pagentaram s—4,760 cwts mowraseed E. D. Sassoon and Co; 2,667 bales cotton-fly and waste, W. Wolf and Sons; 280 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 600 cwts horns E. Mahomed; 280 cwts cashewnuts, Nusserwanji Bros and Co.

Lydford s—370 cwts oil cake powder, Bergman and Hoffmann.

FOR TRIESTE.

Moravia s—2,001 cwts gingellyseed E. D. Sassoon and Co; 3,000 cwts teel seed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed J. Fachiri; 2,000 cwts gingelly seed, 2,000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton, The New Mofusil Co.

Koerber s—112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed J. Fachiri.

FOR VENICE.

Moravia s—200 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co; 300 bales cotton, Dewadkar and Co; 400 bales cotton, S. Framji and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed Volkart Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Moravia s—4,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Treneglos s—200 bales cotton, A. Blaschek and Co.

FOR FIUM.

Moravia s—220 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Moravia s—2,250 cwts gingellyseed, J. Fachiri.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Moravia s—4,000 cwts gingellyseed E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—3 cwts ivory K. N. Mani and Co; 8 cwts ivory, M. Kassom; 550 bales twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.

Persia s—50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Persia s—450 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Delta 50 bales twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.

Ceylon Maru s—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Persia s—200 bales cotton, B. Jairaj and Co; 300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 700 bales cotton, The M. B. Kaisha; 13 bales cotton samples, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

Delta s—700 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 260 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 750 bales cotton, The M. B. Kaisha.

Ceylon Maru s—500 bales cotton, Glazibrook and Co; 500 bales cotton, B. Shamji and Co; 700 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Persia s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 13 bales cotton samples Latham Abercombie and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Ceylon Maru s—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co.

Persia s—300 bales cotton, H. N. Madraswalla and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Ceylon Maru s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR COLOMBO.

Delta —50 bales cotton A. Habibbhoy.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HESKETH—November 19, at 51 Parkwood Road, Bescombe, Hants, the wife of Marsh Hesketh, Indian Educational Service, of a daughter. (By cable).

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

CHERRY—WILEY—November 20, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Reverend S. Leigh Lye, John Arnold Cherry, Bombay Port Trust, to Doreen Gertrude, youngest daughter of William Thomas, Wiley, Esqr., of Ealing, Middlesex.

DEATH.

MOOS-DUBASH—November 21, Bai Bhikaijee, widow of Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Moos-Dubash, aged 68 years and 8 days. Funeral at 3 p m. (s. T.) Sleater Road, this (Monday) afternoon.

SILVER WEDDING.

GREAVES—BROWNSON—November 22nd 1884, at St. John's Church, Colaba, by the Rev. W. I. Hennell, Chaplain, Herbert R. Greaves, third son of the late James Greaves, to Annie, fifth daughter of the late Thomas Brownson.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRAMER—November 16, at Madras, the wife of Mr Percy H. Cramer, of a son.

CLARKE—November 13, at Mirzapur, the wife of E. W. Clarke, P. W. D., of a son.

MATHESON—November 5, at Maulmein, Burma, the wife of N. H. Matheson of the Bank of Bengal, of a son.

ROBERTSON—October 27, at Medan, Sumatra, the wife of John Argyll Robertson, of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PENMAN—MUDIE—November 9, at Immanuel Baptist Church, Rangoon, by the Rev. E. Grigg, Harry G. Penman, second son of Howard Penman, Glasgow, to Esther, second daughter of Theodore Mudie, late of Greenside, Largo, N. B.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 49m. Sun sets, 6h.; 0m High water, 6-23m. 7-8a.; Low water, 1-19a.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Prize Distribution by H. E. the Governor to the pupils of the Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses.

Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society meeting, 6 p. m.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, High Court, 11 a. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph near Municipal offices, 7, 8-30, and 10 p. m.

Maxim: "A man can think a lot of reasons why he lost his money, and not once think of his poor judgment."—ATCHISON GLOBE.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, November 23.—Fifth Criminal Sessions, High Court, 11 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 50m Sun sets, 6h. 0m.; High water, 7-25m., 8-20a. Low water, 1-1m., 2-5a.

Wednesday, November 24.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Badham Pile and Coy., extraordinary general meeting, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h, 50m.; Sun sets, 6h. 0m.; High water, 8-21m., 9-20a. Low water, 2-13m., 2-47a.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court to-day at 11-30 o'clock a. m.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE ENLARGED COUNCIL.—The Hon. Rao Bahadur A.S.K. Rodda has come forward as a candidate for the enlarged Council of this Presidency for election by the District Local Boards of the Southern Division.

COMMISSIONER BOOTH-TUCKER.—Commissioner Booth-Tucker conducted a special Service in Holland House (opposite the Apollo Hotel) yesterday evening at 7-45, and this evening at 8-30 will lecture in the Framji Cowasjee Hall. The lecture will be illustrated by Cinematograph and other pictures.

A MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.—A collision took place between the motor car of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and a bullock cart on Cumballa Hill on Saturday afternoon and resulted in the motor car being upset. Sir Bhalchandra was in the motor-car at the time and was caught in the hood. He sustained a cut on the head and was somewhat severely shaken. On hearing of the accident H. H. the Maharaja of Dharangdhra, who is staying in the neighbourhood, went to the place of accident, helped in extricating Sir Bhalchandra and took him to his bungalow. Sir Bhalchandra is now under the treatment of Colonel Collie at his residence at Girgaum and is progressing favourably.

NEW INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS.—With the last English mail steamer came to Bombay three young Indians who have successfully passed the recent examination for the Indian Civil Service, namely Mr. Janardhan Atmaram Madan, Mr. Sathe, and a Parsi Civilian Mr. Wadia. Mr. Madan is the first Civilian in the Dayvaz caste. A large number of a his castemen attended at the Bunder to congratulate him on his success, and presented him with garlands and bouquets of flowers.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Mead and the Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following selection of music under the direction of Mr. A. W. Malfiggiani, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March	General Buller........................	Hume
Overture	Ivan...........................	Conterno
Valse	Chanson De Mon Cœur...	Joyce
Selection...........	Our Miss Gibbs	Monckton
Hungarian	Dances	Brahms
Two Steps	Laughing Water	Heger

ALLEGED MURDER.

The adjourned enquiry regarding the circumstances touching the death of Kanji Topan, a Hindu, aged forty seven, who was found dead in his room in Chuckla-street at about 3 p.m. on the 25th October, with a number of wounds on his neck, was concluded by Mr. G. F. Chalk at the Morgue on Saturday.

Deceased's widow Moolbai, further examined, said one Pragji, who was their countryman, had been living in their house as a guest when the deceased died. On the morning of the 25th October, Pragji asked for Rs. 10 from the deceased. Pragji said some one had stolen his money and he wanted Rs. 10 to buy a railway ticket for his return journey. Deceased said he had no money. The blood-stained "dhotar" produced, belonged to Pragji.

Pragji declined to make a statement.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of Kanji was caused by hæmorrhage following on wounds inflicted on him by Pragji Veesaji and that under such circumstances the act of Pragji was to commit an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Mr. Justice Heaton presided yesterday at a sitting of the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

FORGERY OF A RAILWAY RECEIPT.

Kamaralli Esmailji, a Borah, was charged with the theft of a railway consignment form, forgery and using as genuine a forged document.

Mr. Shortt, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Shortt, in opening the case, read the several Sections of the Indian Penal Code bearing on the charges and said that the accused was in the service of one Esufali, a broker, who consigned goods to various constituents up-country. The accused's duty was to see to the despatch of the goods by railway and to bring to his master the receipts for the same. It appeared that the accused had stolen a consignment form of the G. I. P. Railway Company from the office on the 15th of January last. That was discovered the following day. On the 15th the accused's master had entrusted him seven packages to be despatched to Hyderabad. The accused took the goods to the station, got them weighed and the rates for the various packages were filled in by the clerk and the receipt delivered to the accused. After this the accused from the receipt filled up the form which he had stolen and in doing so he changed the weight and the rates and handed the forged form to his master, who, in his turn, gave it to the constituent who paid the railway freight at Hyderabad according to the forged receipt. The motive for the act was not ascertained but the result was that the constituent paid Rs. 17 to the Railway Company, while according to the original receipt the constituent ought to have paid Rs. 36 and thus the Railway Company was defrauded.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that the form had not been filled up by him.

His Lordship, in summing up the case, before the jury, said that they should return a verdict of not guilty on the third charge; that they should return a verdict of not guilty on the charge of forgery but they should consider whether the accused was guilty of theft and abetting the forgery.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of not guilty on all the charges. His Lordship ordered the accused to be discharged.

ABETMENT OF BIGAMY.

Gannoo Withoo, A Hindu, was charged with the abetment of bigamy.

Mr. Gadgil, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Gadgil, in opening the case, read the Sections bearing on the charge and said that the accused had contracted a marriage of one Sakrabrai, who is a Hindu woman and who could not, during the life-time of her husband contract a second marriage. She was the wife one Ganis Goma and was married to him about twelve years ago at a village called Kotabpur. She came down to Bombay about four months before the commission of the offence and put up in a house at Fanaswadi where the accused used to put up. The accused suggested her to marry when she told him that she had a husband. In spite of that the accused arranged to have her married to his cousin but on the day of marriage, she met the cousin of her husband and asked him to inform her husband of the marriage. On receiving the information, the husband proceeded with the Police to the place where the marriage was to have taken place and had the accused arrested.

Mr. Gadgil then led his evidence. After several witnesses were examined, his Lordship asked Mr. Gadgil if it was worth while going on with the case. There was nothing to show, said his Lordship, that the accused knew that the woman was married except her bare statement.

Mr. Gadgil said he was unable to answer that question as he had no instructions from the Public Prosecutor.

Mr. Gadgil was then allowed to proceed with his case. The prosecution case having been closed, the accused said he wished to call his witnesses. As it was 5.45 p. m. already, his Lordship adjourned the Session till 10-30 a. m. this morning.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING.

Inspector Walshe charged Dossa Haji, a victoria driver, with rash and negligent driving. The case for the prosecution was that about six days ago the accused's carriage was going at a rapid pace along Princess Street, at about six o'clock in the morning. The carriage knocked down three persons, named Celestine Lobo, Pedro Fernandes, and Vincent Lobo who were walking along the road. Celestine was seriously injured. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital where he died the same day. After the accident, the accused drove on, but he had not proceeded far when his victoria collided with a cart. His fare got down, and although a policeman ran after the accused's carriage, shouting to him to stop, the accused drove away with the baggage of his fare. At Bori Bunder, he was chased by Mr. Ardeshir M. Mody on a bicycle, and the latter succeeded in stopping him at Rampart Road. The accused pleaded not guilty, stating that his horse shied at the sound of a beam falling from a house under construction in Princess Street, and began running. He tried his best to stop the horse but did not succeed. He shouted out but no one paid any heed. Further hearing was adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—NOV. 22.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

For Recording the Agreement Under R. 3.

734-04 Jehangir G and B Ganpatram Atmaram vs Gajanan Jairam Joshi and others S A Tyabji Raghavaya B and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

457-09 Captain and V H Natha and others vs Mulji Haridas and Co a firm Nanu H and Co part heard.

330-0 Mulla and M M D Noronha and another vs Viscount de Wrem and others part heard.

276-09 Mulla and M Aishabai vs Haji Umar Adam and others Little and Co Matubhoy J and M.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

423-06 Thakerdas and Co the Advocate General of Bombay vs Hirji Ardeshir Dady and others Ardeshir H D and Co Thakerdas and Co.

114-08 Captain and V the Advocate General of Bombay vs N Mahomed Ally bin Mahomed Amin Ragay and others Craigie B and S P S Batliwalla.

115-08 Captain and V the Advocate General of Bombay vs N Mahomed Ally bin Mahomed Amin Ragay and others Craigie B and S P S Batliwalla.

116-08 Captain and V the Advocate General of Bombay vs N Mahomed Ally bin Mahomed Amin Ragay and ohters Craigie B and S P S Batliwalla.

For Hearing Exception on Acting Commissioner's Report.

221-05 Crawford B and Co Ayeshabai widow vs Ebrahim Haji Jacob and another Payne and Co.

Long Causes.

723-09 Crawford B and Co, Noorbanoobai and another vs Abdool Russul Kanji Parpia, Wadia G and Co.

342-09—S B Mehta S Clerk and Co a firm vs Premchand Nanchand Sarasvalla Ardeshir H D and Co.

649-07 Bicknell M and R Maneckji C Petit vs G Sakoor and another Jehangir and S.

48-07. In person Sittabai widow and another Mathurabai widow Bicknell M and R.

276-09 Mulla and M Aishabai vs Haji Oomer Haji Adam and others Little and Co Matubhoy J and M.

475-09 Captain and V Mistry Keshaw Monji vs J Phillip Azaved Smitham B & Co.

514-09 Payne & Co S M Oomer Dosal a firm vs Sha Devji Hansraj a firm Jamshedji R & D.

484-09 Bhai Sanker K and G Poonumchand Toorsiram vs Mahomedbhoy Essufbhoy and another. Payne and Co

455-09 Captain and V Naran Mogan vs Hargoman Maganlal Mulla and M.

478-09 Payne and Co Aga Goolam Hoosein Lari vs Aga Farmksha bin Aga Akbarsha Pestonji R and D.

487-09 M B Chotia Bai Aishabai widow and others vs Haji Esmail Haji Nillha and another Mulla and M.

376-09 Thakerdas and Co Bai Cooverbai widow and another vs Versey Raghowji and others Madhowji K and C Ardeshir H D and Co.

3-09 Tyabji D and Co, Purusram Ramgopal and others vs Jaidsyal Dalsukhrai and others, Malvi H M and R.

250-09 Bicknell M and D Worman and Co The firm vs K S Ram Kachar Dickshit D and S.

609-08 Jehangir M and S L Ramchand the firm vs A M Dada Miaya and others S B Mehta.

257-09 Pestonji R K and Co Bruel and Co a firm vs Haji Sidick Haji Hoosein Thakerdas & Co.

425-07. Smitham B and Co. S Soloman Lawrence vs Mahomed Hoosein Ardeshir H D & Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

For Consent Decree.

861-09 Jehangir M and S Dorabji N Kaka vs Nusserwanji Rustomji Mistry Little & Co.

404-04 Payne and Co H H Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan vs The Secretary of State for India in Council E F Nicholson.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

657-09 Ardeshir H D and Co E E Grey and Co a firm vs B Jivabhoy M R Sayani.

156-09 Jamshedji R and D Tajbhandas Dwarkadas vs Varman Visvanth and another Mirza M and M.

219-09 Mulla and M Syed Mahomed Hakim Bin Syed Ismail vs Shaik Abdul Samadalli Wadia G and L.

213-09 Mulla and M Keshovji Devkaran vs Luxminarayen Baldevdas Jamshedji R and D.

206-09 Captain and V Nakhoda Mahomed Syed Rogay vs Mahomed Abdulla Nall Khanday and others F P Pavri.

446-09 Mulla and M B Sardarmal and others vs R Tarachand and others Shroff D and D.

789-08 Thakerdas and Co Michael Conway vs Ruttonbai widow and another Payne and Co Mulla and M.

110-09 Ardeshir H D and Co K Damoderdas vs The B B and C I Ry Coy and another Crawford B and Co Payne and Co.

113-09 T A Ghandy Hazarimal Teja vs Nrayan Arjoon Smetham B and Co.

129-09 Kanga and P M Goculdas and another vs A Ramrao Payne and Co.

183-09 Smetham B and Co R S Sholding vs Jijibhoy N Todimalla and others Payne & Co.

44-09 Jehangir M and S Dainel M Murzell and others vs J F Murzello and others Smitham B and Co Jehangir M and S.

309-09 Raghavaya B & N H Ragunath the firm vs Mahomed Seedick Saheb valad Haji Adam Saheb and others Nanu H & Co.

1021-08 Wadia G & Co Masangopal Chandratan vs Nandkissore Radhakissan and others Malvi H M & B.

412-09 Mehta & D Jethibai vs Motilal Doolabhram and another Smitham B & Co Mohichand & D.

593-09 Jehangir and S Adamji Vulbji vs Abdul Hoosein Shaik Jeevanji the firm Tyabji D and Co.

990-07 C P D Cunha Shirinbai widow vs K Bezonji Kapadia and others, Kanga and P.

208-07 Tyabji D and Co Rai Bahadur Krishondas Narandas vs Jagat Narayan Ramlal Ardeshir H D and Co.

811-08—Madhowji K and Co Vadilal Lalchand and others vs H S Harachand M B Chothia.

477-09 Wadia G and Co K Mohomed Mehta vs Sha Devosey Javerchand M K Sayani.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD).

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

728-05 Edgelow G W and Co Haji Bebi widow vs Aga Mahomed Sha and others Payne & Co.

For Further Argument.

184-07 Captain and V Mahomedbhoy Allarakhia Nanji vs Mahomedbhoy Nainsey Khairaj and others Thakerdas and Co.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

526-08 Chitnis M&R Haji Suleman Abdoola Wahed vs N N Khan and others Cragie B and C.

158-09 Bicknell, M and R A G Saiba, vs Ganga Ujjanche, a firm Thakerdas and Co.

163-09 Bicknell, M and R A G Saiba, vs Sir Dinsha Maneckji Petit and another Pestonji, R K and Co.

283-09 Madhavji, K and Co Nursey Vishram vs R Canji and another Raghavaya, B and Co,

312-09 D Shroff D and D V Dharsey vs D Thakersey, Daphtary F and D.

363-09 Payne and Co Canji Dwarkadas vs H Laduk Wadia G and Co.

223-09 N B Vakil A Vincent Pereira vs C David Pereira Daphtery F and D.

278-09 M B Chothia, Utamchand Hashiarmal vs Rai Bhadur Shri Kissandas Narandas,

294-09 S B Mehta, Dhirajlal Panchand Shroff vs Manilal Kesrising and others, Bhaisanker, K and G.

371-09 Daphtary F and D, Premchand Khubchand vs Suranchand Laxmichand and another, Jamsedji R and D, Payne and Co.

544-09 Jehangir and S P Khubchand and others vs M Jaichand Matubhoy J and M.

550-09 Craigie B and S Katau Makanji Sons and Co a firm vs D B Lam & Co a firm Ardeshir H D and Co.

382-07 M B Chothia, A Mahomed Poowani vs Haji Moosa Abba and others, Jamshedji R & D.

54-09 Mirza M and M, Eliza Watson widow vs H Richardson Hoyles and others, Crawford B and Co, Mirza M and M.

Land Acquisation Reference.

1-04 E F Nicholson In re Laand Acq. Act I 94 and in re Government Deviram Nanji Jehangir M and S.

3-09 E F Nicholson In re land Acq. Act I 94 and in re Government vs Deviram Nanji Jehangir M and S.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade...	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	9	0	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	1	1	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	10
Total......	1	1	81
This day last year......	1	1	88

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

November 20th 1909.

Ward.		Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	....	86	30	0
B	....	379	178	13
C	....	128	49	0
D	....	118	89	1
E	....	157	79	1
F	....	90	9	1
G	....	79	10	0
Total to date...		1,047	354	16

Total rats killed 1,44

NEW
IMPERIAL HOTEL.
FORT. BOMBAY.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE P and O Co's steamer Malwa, 5,904 tons, Captain C H S Tocque, R N R, sailed on Saturday for London, &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE P and O Co's steamer Banca, 3,793 tons, Captain A Collyer, sailed on Saturday for Lorenzo Marquis, with ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nerbudda, 1,960 tons, Captain A J Cole, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and Mr Stewart, Mr Wilson, Rev E P Hallon and 12 deck passengers.

THE steamer Rosslyn, 3 395 tons, Captain J M Fiskley, arrived in harbour on Saturday from the Isle of Elba with ballast.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes, 2,529 tons, Captain R G Becket, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Liverpool, with a general cargo and 3 horses.

THE Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3,250 tons, Captain J Thomson, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Glasgow, &c, with a general cargo, 7 horses and passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Moravia, 2,268 tons, Captain D Cosulich, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Trieste, with ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain H Manley, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, &c, with a general cargo, 64 horses and 118 passengers.

THE steamer Haig Hall, 3,053 tons, Captain G P Davison, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Venice with ballast.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Hoseinee, 999 tons, Captain T Hughes, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Bussorah, &c, with a general cargo, 156 horses and 55 deck passengers.

THE steamer Meridian 2,248 tons, Captain P, Stevenson arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Leghorn with ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Messrs D L McIver, Lyon, L P Solomon, F H Brewer, B E Tulloch, A G Burgess, J Davies, H W, Seaton, Sassoon, Maj Ducat, Mr M E Cameron, Mr J L Fairweath r, Mr Sales, Mr Chandra Basu, Mr F Barnes, Mr A F Macdonald, Mr A Clifford, Mr Willocks, Mr Brodie, Mr Cowasji Dinshaw, Mr Taloh Beg, Mr Ahmed Beg, Mr Favek and 195 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Clan Forbes s......	Becket.........	Liverpool, Oct.24
20	D'Entrecasteaux s	Shibault	Mahe, Nov. 18
	Linga s	Cutbush	Karachi, Nov. 18
	Rosslyn s	Fiskley	Isle of Elba, Oct29
20	Meridian s	Stevenson ..	Leghorn, Oct. 29
2	Hoseinee s	Hughes	Bussorah, Nov. 7
	Haig Hall s	Davison	Venice, Oct. 27
	Dumra s	Manley	Busreh, Nov. 14
	Moravia s	Cosulich	Trieste, Oct. 10
	Massilia s.........	Thomson.......	Glasgow, Oct. 23

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Calcutta s	Young.........	Antwerp, &c
	Hopetoun s	Stannard......	Dunkirk, &c
	Nerbudda s	Cole	Calcutta, &c
	Banca s	Collyer........	Lorenzo Marquis
	Malwa s	Tocque.........	London

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Hydra for Bangkok &c.
„ Persia for London.
„ City of York for Liverpool, &c.
„ Moravia for Trieste, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	From
10	Norfolk	Calcutta
15	Pentakota	Negapatam
16	Tara	Rangoon
17	Thongwa	Straits
16	Imkenturm	Antwerp

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Bregenz, left Trieste on the 18th instant, and is due here on the 3rd December.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Arcadia (Extra) left Aden at 4 a.m. on Saturday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Thursday next the 25th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd November.

696 PARADE OF OFFICERS.

Instruction in Depression Range Finding at Saluting Battery Apollo Bunder on Tuesday 23rd instant at 7 a. m.

697 PARADE.

No 1 Company.

6" B L Mk VII Gun Drill and Fire Discipline at Middle Ground on Saturday 27th instant.

Launch will leave Apollo Bunder at 4-45 p.m.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

698 PARADE.

No 2 Company.

6" B L C Gun Drill at Malabar Battery on Saturday 27th instant.

Fall in at Upper Entrance to Government House at 5-30 p. m.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

699 PARADE.

E E Coy—The E E Co will parade at 6 30 p. m. on Tuesday the 23rd instant at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY Lt.-Col. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V D.

Bombay, 22nd November.

528.—Detail for the week ending 27th instant.

To-day Monday 22nd inst.—Lecture on Outposts at the Government Telegraph Office (Top Floor North End) at 6-30 p. m.

All ranks are invited to attend.

II. Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8 30 p.m.

Wednesday 24th inst.—Commanding Officer's Parade Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p. m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform with Caps.

Subject.—Outposts, manner of detailing picquets &c. Sections 70 92 Combined Training 1905

Friday 26th inst—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head Quarters at 6 30 p. m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

THE Government have informed the S. I. Railway Co., that funds will be allotted for the construction of the viaduct from Mandapam to Pamban and also for the construction of the new terminus at Danishkodi at the extreme point of Rameswaram island. The viaduct is about 1 3 4 miles length and the design will be discussed at the forthcoming meeting of the President of the Railway Board and the representative of Railway administrations.

IT is understood that Moulvi Abdul Majid, Barrister of Allahabad, is a candidate for election to the Provincial Council from the Mahomedan constituency of the Allahabad, Benares and Gorakhpur group and that Munshi Mazmilla Khan of Aligarh is standing against Khwaga Ghulamus Saglain in the Agra, Meerut group.

JEAN COMMANDON, a young French scientist is reported to have reproduced in a cinematograph magnified pictures showing microbes fighting each other in a drop of blood. He has also reproduced pictures magnifying the microbes of sleeping sickness to the size of eels. His experiments will, it is believed, prove an invaluable aid to scientific research.

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
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Secretary and Treasurer.

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The Bombay Gazette.
MONDAY, NOV. 22, 1909.

THE VICEROY IN BOMBAY.

LORD MINTO'S visit to Bombay resulted in less speech-making than in many a place of smaller importance he has stayed at during his present tour; for which we may be thankful, for it left His Excellency leisure to make himself acquainted with Bombay at first hand and to form an idea of the great works of development and improvement now in progress. He inspected the city, the new dock works, the Sewree reclamation and the Island of Salsette which is to afford relief to overcrowded Bombay. He was thus the better able to appreciate the more important points raised in the address which the Municipality presented on Saturday afternoon. The address, which contained certain references to political matters, which might have been omitted without offence, was somewhat out of date, wherein it declared that the country "now eagerly awaits the publication of those rules which will bring the new reform into active operation;" the rules having already been published for almost a week. But when the address was drafted that fact could not be foreseen and the publication of the regulations at so early a date was not anticipated by anyone. Still the Corporation made a business-like representation on the subjects which interested it most and if the Viceroy made no admission of conviction, he was at least sympathetic and we may take it he is better able to judge of corporate necessities than he was before. It was but natural that the Municipal address should make some reference to the work of the Improvement Trust. The Act by which it came into being was, as was stated, based on tentative and in some respects, even speculative calculations and provisions. The necessity for revising and remodelling that Act may not be so glaring to Government and the Trust itself as to the Corporation, though, no doubt, the Trustees would welcome an improvement in the financial arrangements with Government. The Corporation asked the Government of India to place the Bombay Government in a position to render to the city and the Trust that financial assistance to which it is indubitably entitled.

It was not to be expected that His Excellency would reply, "Certainly, gentlemen, it shall be done," even if he felt the full force of the representation. But he could not fail to appreciate the necessity of some more liberal grant of funds for the purposes of public improvements. Nor could the Corporation anticipate that His Excellency would immediately accept its dictum as to the limitation of borrowing powers. "The recent orders of Your Excellency's Government reducing the period of all loans to terms of 30 and even 20 years seem to us both unreasonable in view of the durability of the objects to which the loans are devoted and unwise in that they tend to prevent or delay the execution of important works admittedly necessary for the welfare and expansion of the City. We would respectfully draw attention to the more liberal policy in the matter of repayment of loans which prevails under the auspices of the Local Government Board in England and we trust that the future loan applications of this Corporation will receive Your Lordship's most sympathetic consideration." That is how the Corporation represented its views—very moderately and respectfully and we would hope convincingly, for there can be little doubt that the time over which loans may be repaid should be rather longer than shorter than that permitted in England. His Excellency admitted noticing great evidence of activity. He had, he said, done his best to ascertain the financial position of the Improvement Trust in respect to the Government of India. He found it involved, and wisely refrained from offering any further assistance, being still under the impression that the aid given by the Government of India to the Government of Bombay was substantial. He would have us use up our own credit before asking for help from Government, and not only the Improvement Trust but other Corporations in the presidency towns. Government will fulfil all the promises it has made—but apparently will make us no more. As to the duration of municipal loans His Excellency explained the action of Government as being based on the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission, but His Excellency gave it as his own opinion that the rule ought not to be rigidly binding but capable of relaxation when sufficient grounds for it are shown. There is a crumb of comfort in the admission, but not enough to lead us to expect that relaxation will be exercised in any scheme likely to be undertaken in the near future.

Those who have found time to peruse the address presented by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Viceroy will be inclined to join with us in wondering whether after all the "game was worth the candle." That a pleasant social function was achieved and that the interchange of civilities between the Viceroy and the representatives of Commerce in Bombay were eminently desirable and proper no one will be prepared to deny. But surely the presentation of an address by so important a body as the Bombay Chamber of Commerce should involve something more serious than an interchange of civilities and the enunciation of some trite observations on the somewhat threadbare subjects brought forward. It would almost be with a feeling of amusement that the public saw a new Railway Scheme formed to replace the time-honoured and perennial Nagda-Muttra "grumble." His Excellency was able to show without much difficulty that the extensinn demanded could not be taken seriously, and that the Government of India were ready to lend a willing ear to any reasonable schemes of railway extension when brought to their notice. The Gold Standard Reserve is a subject which has been thoroughly discussed in its present scope. Had the address urged a forward step in the Gold Standard policy of Government, the representatives of the Chamber might have afforded to the powers-that-be some guidance and support towards attaining the much-desired goal of permanent stability. We need not further allude to the remainder of the address which, as we intimated the other day, was of an innocently congratulatory character. What we are inclined to ask is, were there no subjects of a commercial nature wherein the aid of Government might reasonable have been invoked? What about the mush needed reform in Company law? Has the last word been said about the working hours in mill legislation? Something might well have been said about the rumoured proposal to introduce the Corrupt Practices Act into India, of the competition of the India Office buying with legitimate traders in this country, and of the interminable delays experienced by the commercial community when dealing with Government departments. We are not, of course, expert in commercial matters and mention, with all diffidence, these amongst other matters which are from time to time brought to our notice by commercial men; and we do so only with the wish of stirring our local Chamber of Commerce to take a stronger and more prominent position in the counsels of the Empire. Besides the two addresses referred to above His Excellency received none other in Bombay. But his visit was nonetheless both the pleasurable and profitable. Considering the alarm caused by the Ahmedabad incident and the necessity for strict precautions, it is remarkable how admirably order was maintained without occasioning inconvenience or trouble to the general public, and we may offer the police administration our congratulations on the excellence of their arrangement.

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A SLIGHT IMPERTINENCE. MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD, according to a Calcutta correspondent, has been "freely expressing his views on men and things in several interviews with the representatives of men of all classes of politics." Mr. Ramsay Macdonald is quite entitled to form what views he pleases, but India is wearied of the vapourings of irresponsible trotters who come to this country and endeavour to learn in five weeks those things which the resident of twenty years has just succeeded in realising are beyond his grasp. This Labour M. P. fears the result of the Reform Scheme "will be very regrettable, for agitation conducted on religious and sectarian lines must always be more troublesome to Government than one having a crude political foundation." Possibly were the scheme a little more crude it would come within the comprehension of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, but fortunately Government works but for the good of the country, not for the travelling M. P., and with full knowledge that it has a host of Indian critics more competent to judge the merits and demerits of both crude and erudite politics. As regards sectarianism we would only point out that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald supports a political party, which has obtained its power by a judicious mixture of bribery and threats of suspension from the privileges to which subscriptions to Trade Unions entitle the givers. We are entitled to presume that as a supporter of the party he is also a supporter of its methods and so we are left in wonder as to what exactly he hopes to do in India. His first act, we believe, was to endeavour to force on India views of a particular shade of opinion which is somewhat contemptible and altogether undesired in this country. The latter, at least, would seem to apply to the gentleman himself. Also Mr. Macdonald has been attempting to foist his perfervid views on English politics on an Indian hearer with a view, no doubt, to a larger audience Mr. Macdonald is leaving India to look after his constituency, and it has been said that one man's gain must always be another man's loss.

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A LESSON IN AUCTIONEERING. AN old stock tale of the auctioneer who has exhausted his eloquence is of the member of his profession who concluded his opening remarks with the observation, "If there is any question you wish to ask I shall be only too happy to answer it," and quick as a flash came the question, "What is the reserve price?" Had the Collector of Allahabad heard of this he might have caused a little less amusement at the sale of land at Allahabad on Saturday in connection with the civil lines extension scheme. According to his own statement the reserve price was about one-third of the present value of land in that town. Certain plots fetched a large price by reason of their proximity to Government House, but for the rest such plots as were sold seem to have been purchased by members of the "rings" which attend every auction sale the world over and arrange prices amongst themselves. The incident will, we hope, act as an object lesson of what should not be done to other officials engaged in land transactions of this nature. When Government is endeavouring to settle the revenue value of any land it must necessarily depend on certain given facts, but we cannot imagine a Settlement Officer prefacing his enquiry into the land of a certain village by stating that if only enough witnesses are brought forward he is willing to assess the area at what he knows to be a third of its true value. It is a curious world but with the prospect of the cold weather one can afford to be amused at such vagaries.

◆

CHOWPATTI LEVEL-CROSSING. A CORRESPONDENT complains that the best drive in Bombay has been spoiled, or at least, considerably depreciated, by the closing to carriage traffic of the level-crossing over the B.B and C.I. Railway at Chowpatti. We are inclined to be sympathetic with him, when he grumbles that riding in a ticca gharry he is compelled to go a long way from the direct route from Queen's Road to Chowpatti, while foot-passengers are still allowed to take the short cut across the railway line, which until lately was open to everyone. The man, who can remember a serious accident on the Chowpatti level-crossing must be one with a long memory, but disregarding that point, one would naturally imagine that if a level-crossing is to be partially closed, it will be closed to the class of traffic which is most likely to run into danger, and will be left open to passengers of a more careful disposition. The Chowpatti crossing is refused to carriage traffic, while it is left open to foot-passengers. It needs little imagination to picture a pedestrian rushing across the lines and just missing an approaching train, while a gharry driver patiently waits for the train to pass. It is the pedestrian, and not the man who is in charge of a probably valuable horse and vehicle who is likely to run into danger. The pedestrian, however, is now the only person, who is permitted to use an old and formerly much-used road. The ordinary man would imagine that if it were necessary to stop the use of the crossing at all, it should be closed entirely. Why the less dangerous class of traffic should be refused passage, while the more dangerous is allowed it freely, is a riddle of which only the Company, perhaps, knows the solution.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy will receive an address from the Madras Provincial Congress Committee during the visit to Madras.

A REMAND was given in the Patiala sedition case up to the 21st. The cases are to come up on the 22nd instant.

THE suicide took place on Saturday at Hastings of Mrs. Parker, wife of Captain Parker, commanding the Tug "Retriever," the deceased being found with her throat cut.

THE trooping reliefs just publish show that the 1st Royal Warwicks will relieve the Gloucesters at Colaba, when they leave for England.

THE Programme is published of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps rifle meeting for 1909-10. There are sixteen events including an all-comers' (British) event.

THE Bishop of Lahore has appointed the Rev. M. Warlow, Chaplain of Lahore, to officiate as Archdeacon of the Diocese during the absence on leave of the Ven. the Archdeacon Nichols.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to England on Saturday by the P. and O. mail steamer "Malwa" were:—Mr. R. Hughes Butler C.I.E., and Mrs. Butler, Colonel Sir G. Roos-Keppel, and Professor Norman Rudolf.

WE have been favoured with a copy of a new "Map of Bombay and 20 miles round" which has been published by the *Times of India*. The selling price is Rs 2 on paper and Rs. 3-8 printed on linen. In either form it is a useful print and will be found of much service to motorists.

FROM the 6th to the 12th instant, 1 European, 1 East Indian, 15 Native Christians, 327 Hindus, and 49 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 396. The death-rate was 40·4 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 45·0. The deaths are thus classified:—Fevers, 131; bowel complaints, 60; and other causes, 205.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendranath Basu writes as follows to *Statesman*:—"There is a paragraph in some papers that a Conference was held by the Indian Association at which it was resolved to boycott the New Councils. I was present at the Conference. There was no such resolution adopted. Many of our best men are disqualified and cannot stand; but that is another matter."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

KIEL DOCKYARD SCANDAL.

Spanish King and Ferrer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, NOVEMBER 6.

A CURIOUS turn has been given to the Kiel dockyard case. One of the prisoners has suddenly reversed his position, and on Wednesday delivered himself of a crushing indictment against the naval administration. It was, indeed, almost an incredible story that he had to tell, and the Court listened to it, and the country will read it aghast. The German taxpayer, who has just been called upon to bear heavy new burdens, will grind his teeth with rage when he learns of the incompetence, indifference, negligence, and extravagance with which his hard-earned money has been squandered. The defendant in question, a merchant named Frankenthal, opened his deposition with a slashing exordium which made judges, counsel, and the public sit up in their seats. Purchasers of surplus naval stores at Kiel had, he declared, at once enjoyed great advantages, in consequence of "the colossal red-tapism at the dockyard, and methods of business that were so naive as to be hardly conceivable. Further," he continued, "we were favoured by absolutely unintelligent regulations. Everything that could be imagined in the way of commercial impossibilities was concentrated on the sale of old stores at Kiel dockyard." Herr Frankenthal then proceeded to give chapter and verse for his charges. Bronze and brass were flung on to a common scrap-heap, though one was worth twice as much as the other. The contractor's workmen picked out the more valuable metal and left the other lying. The iron heap was a positive treasure-trove. For instance chain worth 14s a centner was sold for 4s 6d. Deponent was overcome with emotion when he mentioned the steel tubes he had bought. Wonderful they were, he said, and the Court roared with laughter as he added that "it made one's body to think of them." He got them for 6s a ton, and they were worth 15s to him. He had also bought bast from the yard for £3 16s, and had disposed of it for £50. Then old white linen was taken from the yard at 3 1-2d, cleaned, and resold to it as polishing cloth for 2s 10d. Officials were put on to supervise the loading of the carts, but they knew nothing of the values of things, and stood by silent while the titbits were picked out and the dross discarded. The way in which minimum prices were fixed was the very mockery of orderly business methods. The selling committee referred to the Superintendent of Stores, and he in his turn asked the opinion of the contractors themselves. Competition had been restricted by the onerous conditions imposed by the naval administration. The contractors were compelled to deposit a substantial guarantee and that shut out the smaller people. Then intending purchasers were all compelled to inspect the goods offered for sale at the same time. This had brought them into touch with one another, and they had formed a ring to which some of the best firms in Germany belonged. This body fixed the rates of tender. If, for example, a minimum price of 85s. was demanded one firm would offer 86s and all the others less. The existence of this ring was known to the entire commercial world.

OFFICIAL INCOMPETENCE DENIED.

Next day an official from the Imperial Dockyard appeared in order to defend that institution from the charges of extravagance and incompetence brought against it by the defendant Frankenthal. The line he took was a curious one. He said that the dockyard was divided into nine departments, and employed a staff of 8,600 men. (It was not the task of the Imperial yard to carry on an industrial undertaking in a businesslike manner. Its task was to provide an efficient fleet, and all commercial considerations had to take second place to this object. The value of the stores at the yard was he said, about £600,000, and they were turned over four times a year. Subsequently the entire Court, including judges, counsel, prisoners, and Press, rose and proceeded to the dockyard to examine with its own eyes the arrangements there made for disposing of waste and superfluous stores. A steamer was specially requisitioned to convey the party across the harbour. The first matter gone into was the working of the control station at the main entrance, where everything that goes into or out of the yard, whether it be a cartload of scrap iron or a workman employed in the place, is supposed to be subjected to a searching scrutiny. And herein was objected by the defending counsel that the supervision actually exercised was of so fleeting and perfunctory a nature that it could not possibly act as a check on the contents of loaded wagons. At the scrap heaps the defendant Frankenthal was in his happy hunting-ground. He pointed out that worthless rubbish was lying mixed up with valuable pieces of bronze, copper, and brass and that an expert could do a profitable business by picking out choice bits. Attention was also drawn by him to absolutely intact and unused tubes and plates which still had a high commercial value as such, though the dockyard had no further use for them, but they had been dumped down on a large heap of old iron. Darkness had set in before this interesting inspection of the works was concluded.

GERMAN DREADNOUGHTS' ARMAMENT.

It has been announced that the last two of the four German battleships, for which the first instalments were voted in this year's Budget, are to be fitted with turbine engines. These vessels are replacements for the "Heimdal" and the "Hildebrand." They were ordered a few weeks ago, the former from the Vulkan Company, and the latter from the Imperial yard at Kiel, which will provide the engines as well as the hull. All the earlier German war-vessels of the Dreadnought class have, or will have, piston engines. As for the first of these ships the "Nassau," some details of her construction have been published by a Kiel paper, as "no longer needing to be kept secret in the interests of national defence." They are reprinted in the "Norddeutsche Zeitung," and thus given official confirmation. The informant says: When one approaches the ship one is struck, next to her size, by the enormous armoured turrets for the heaviest artillery, and the masts. The latter, unlike the hitherto customary fighting masts, are pole masts, such as the newly-built and modernised ships of the "Kaiser" class received. The pole masts of the "Nassau" only serve for the purposes of signalling and supporting the apparatus for the wireless telegraphy. The tops are no longer armed, nor are they fitted with search-lights. These have their positions on the superstructure immediately forward and astern of the two funnels. The most noticeable thing about the new ship, however, are the armoured revolving turrets for the twenty-eight centimeter guns, of which there is one forward and aft, and two on each side amidships, each with two guns. The "Nassau" can consequently fire either ahead or astern with six of her heaviest guns, while with a full broadside eight can go into action. The revolving armoured turrets differ from their predecessors in outward form. Whereas in the older ships the turrets were round with a decided convexity on top, they have now been given an almost square shape, with flat side and roof. Of the twelve fifteen-centimetre guns in the separate armoured turrets on the battery deck, four can be fired ahead and as many astern. when the broadside is six. Four more guns of 8.-8. centimeters have been built into the fore part of the ship in the protected swallow nests, while the remaining twelve are spread over the whole ship. The number of the crew corresponds to the size of the ship. Whereas the 1,150 ton "Kasier Barbarossa" whose place is taken by the "Nassau," and 658 men on board, the crew of the "Nassau" numbers 860. The attention paid to the comfort of the men has made further progress in this vessel, but everything has been committed that could in any way impair her readiness for battle. With this idea the hammock boxes have disappeared from the deck. The hammocks are stowed away in special small rooms. The crew is relatively more comfortably housed then the officers. The approved Prussian simplicity and economy have been particularly observed in the dimensions and furnishing of the cabins, and everything that was not absolutely necessary has been eliminated. The same is true of the various messes which are very simple in design.

KING ALFONSO AND FERRER'S FATE.

The King of Spain has allowed himself to be "interviewed" by M. de Maiziere, a representative of the Paris "Journal," who has arrived in Madrid on his return from Melilla, where he spent two months with the Spanish troops. He applied for an audience of King Alfonso in these words: "I solicit the King to receive me, because, as a foreign journalist, for two months I watched the Spanish troops in action." "If he was at the front with our men let him come," was the King's reply. During the interview, after some preliminary remarks, King Alfonso said: "I cannot tell you how pained, how grieved—(M. de Maiziere interposes that the King seemed about to add irritated, but caught himself up)—I was to find France placing so erroneous an interpretation upon the events of Barcelona. I do not refer to the crowd, which a few newspaper articles are enough to delude. The crowd is always generous and ready to run to the rescue of what it holds to be justice, and to take sides for right and truth, which often is merely verisimilitude. It jumps to conclusions, and does battle for an idea which it considers to be just, and which is sometimes mistaken. No, I do not quarrel with the crowd, in whose veins the old Latin blood boils. But what I cannot understand is that among those who protested (i.e., against Ferrer's execution) there should have been found the names of intellectuals, as you call them. How can a man of science, who would not venture to announce a discovery he had made until he had verified his experiments a hundred times over, who would rightly continue to doubt until he had weighed milligrammes and counted cells, and whose respect for science forbids him to state a truth until it appears evident, proven, and irrefutable—how, I ask, can such a man protest without inquiry against a judgment rendered according to laws which he does not know and under a guarantee which, after all, has some value, for it is that of the honour of Spanish officers? What idea of Spain have people in France? To listen to some Frenchmen one would imagine we were a nation of savages. How far have you, then, got down in knowledge of our history? Have you stopped at the Inquisition, which your newspapers are so prone to talk about your own religious wars? "Kill, kill! God will recognise his own." Who said those words? Was it a Spanish soldier? Let us go with our times, let us go with our times, let us put the years in their proper order and things in their place. I am a constitutional Sovereign, so constitutional, indeed, that I have no prerogative of mercy on my own initiative. Do not interpret this as a regret; it is merely a statement of fact.. We have military tribunals whose honour cannot be doubted. We have a legal procedure good or bad; a Press useful or harmful. Those are facts. Let us confine ourselves to facts, and let foreigners spare nations which they know only imperfectly their criticisms and their advice. Have you not at home a case of your own?

The Dreyfus? put in M. de Maiziere.

Yes, that is it, the King continued. Well, did we meddle in that? French criticisms at this juncture have grieved me more than they vexed me. For I love your country, and I cannt forget that it was in France, in Paris, that I won my spurs as a King by the side of a venerable Chief of State whom I was sorry I exposed to danger. Let us talk about Melilla. What did you see there?

M. de Maiziere spoke of the bravery of the troops and the extraordinary courage of their officers, who exposed themselves perhaps more than the rules of modern warfare recommend.

With us that is the rule, King Alfonso replied. Officers must be in front of their troops.

On the question of Morocco, the King said:

France and Spain cannot forget that their action in Morocco is a common one and that the conditions of their task are strictly defined.

And the secret France-Spanish treaty? suggested M. de Maiziere.

"When it is said that that a treaty is secret that proves that it no longer is secret," answered King Alfonso, smiling. He went on:

Spain has given her word. Be content with that. It is the best pledge you could have, and one would ill conceive that in France intentions should be attributed to Spain which would be incompatible with the engagements upon which Spain has entered.

The audience was than at an end. The very remarkble conversation I reproduce plentifully here but for obvious reasons without a word of comment.

GREEK CRISIS.

The ringleader of the naval mutineers and the would-be dictator of Greece, Lieutenant Typaldos, was arrested ignominiously in Athens on Wednesday night. Lieutenant Typaldos and one companion had been wandering about the streets of the capital since seven in the evening, waiting until darkness should enable them to find a secure hiding-place. When apprehended, Lieutenant Typaldos was unarmed, but his companion had a revolver, which he displayed, but did not employ. Lieutenant Spiromilios, a personal friend of Lieutenant Typaldos, hearing of what had happened, rushed to the police-station and escorted Typaldos to prison. A false rumour at once spread that he had allowed the captive to escape on the way. For his unauthorised act Lieutenant Spiromilios was immediately placed under arrest. The news was carried to the club, was communicated to the members of the Opposition, and conveyed to the principal families. The Premier, with whom I discussed it at one o'clock at night, exclaimed: "You see, the Government has redeemed its promise, and discharged its promise, and discharged its duty, and is bringing the accused men to justice."

The general impression was one of disappointment and shame, that the man who was a popular hero last week and wanted to usurp the position of the State had fallen so lamentably out of the role he had assumed. Everybody believed that Lieutenant Typaldos would never be caught alive; yet he behaved, they complain, like a skulking pickpocket. The revulsion of public sentiment against him is complete and threatens to lead to serious results. Rumours were circulating throughout the day that the two hostile parties in the navy were pitted against each other, that a mutiny had broken out on the cruiser "Hydra," and that fresh troubles might occur at any moment. The real facts are as stated. There was a ferment on board the "Hydra" in consequence of certain erroneous reports, and if the commander had not explained matters satisfactorilly there would have been serious disorders. Three midshipmen of the "Hydra" had signed Lieutenant Typaldos' protocol last week, and were placed under arrest by Commander Guinis when the mutiny began last Friday, each one being isolated in a superior officer's room. On Monday these rooms were wanted, and the three midshipmen were consequently allowed to to occupy a large room, together with other officers. The crew imagined that this was the result of indulgence, proceeding from rank favouritism, and attributed it to the Government. Protesting against such scandalous laxness, they refused to obey orders unless the measure was rescinded, but Commander Guinis, who is extremely popular, explained things to the crew, who cheered him lustily and returned to duty. But their feelings against the three midshipmen are violent. On the day when the slain sailor was buried they endeavoured to lynch them, and would have carried out their purpose if they had discovered their whereabouts. This reaction against Lieutenant Typaldos is characteristic of the present state of public feeling, and may possibly engender trouble. At first the Parliamentary Opposition believed that the Government was afraid to apprehend Lieutenant Typaldos, who has numerous and influential relatives and friends. Then the report was spread that the mutineers would be treated indulgently, and that, with this object in view, their offence had been officially characterised as political, and the ordinary tribunal declared competent to try them. Lastly, the Military league was alleged to be determined to insist on leniency for its misguided ex-members. Not one of these anticipations has been realised.

RIFF WAR RUMOURS.

Wild rumors are circulating in Madrid in certain centres according to which Spain is on the eve of peace in the Riff, thanks to the mediation of the emissaries of Muley Hafid. It is also declared that peace will be concluded upon the following basis; Recognition by the Sultan of the right of Spain to occupy Cabo de Agua, La Restinga, Mar Chico, and the positions surrounding Mount Gurugu; the nomination of Muley Hafid's Kaid as Governor of the Kelaya Kabyles, with a mehalla under his orders to maintain order; the mine-owners to pay 30 per cent of the profits to the Sultan, 30 to the Spanish Government, and 40 per cent. to the shareholders.

According to private information regarding the situation of the army in Melilla during the recent bad weather, it appeard that the camps and tents were washed by floods large quantities of ammunition and victuals and numbers of saddles were lost, for four days the soldiers sleep under a heavy downpour of rain and when on the fifth day they had taken off their clothes and put them to dry, they were attacked by a large body of Riffians, whom they repulsed in their semi-naked condition. This is probably the only instance in modern guerilla warfare where troops have fought in the costume of Adam. The horses and mules are suffering from rheumatism, and that the health of the soldiers is greatly affected by cold rain and overwork, the result being that more than six thousand soldiers are on the sick-list. Typhoid is now raging at Nador and Zeluan, and General Aguilera is suffering from an acute attack of pneumonia. Winter clothing for the troops has been urgently despatched. The Riffians state that it is about fifty years since such bad weather has prevailed.

REFORM IN THE CONGO.

GREAT ALBERT HALL MEETING.

Protest of the Churches.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided at a crowded meeting in the Albert Hall, held in protest against the Congo administration. All denominations were represented. Dr. Clifford moved, and the Bishop of London seconded, a resolution declaring that the people of Great Britain were bound unflinchingly to press their demands for complete reform so long as the cruel suppression of natives was maintained. The resolution was adopted.

THE CHINESE NAVAL COMMISSION.

Entertained by the King.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

The Chinese Commissioners have landed at Dover. Salutes were fired. Representatives of the Admiralty and Foreign Office met them at Charing Cross. They received military honours at Dover and London.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

The Chinese delegates went to-day to Windsor where the King entertained them at lunch.

THE CHERRY MINE DISASTER.

Unexpected Rescue of Seventy-eight Men.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21.

Seventy-eight men were unexpectedly rescued yesterday from the mine at Cherry, Spring Valley, Illinois, which was reported to be on fire on the 14th instant. They had built a wall of debris and thus screened themselves from the fire. They consisted mostly of Austrians and Italians and acting under the advice of an Englishman, the party collected food and went on short rations.

Later advices state that twenty-two men of those rescued were brought up, but seventy remain below, being too ill to ascend to pit's mouth. The survivors lived by drinking dripping water and chewing the bark from the mine props, wax matches and tobacco and shoes. They had not realised the seriousness of the situation and some wished for a pack of cards and thought only of twenty-four hours entombment. They must have been unconscious for part of the time.

GERMANY AND TURKEY.

New Consulate to be Established.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

The German estimates provide for the establishment of Consulates at Adana and Trebizond, in pursuance of her commercial interests. Turkey will provide an additional subsidy of £25,000 sterling for a regular mail service to Eastern Asia and Austria.

SHORT TIME IN THE COTTON TRADE.

Lancashire's Decision.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

A meeting of the American Cotton Spinners in Manchester unanimously passed a resolution in favour of the continuance of short time until the end of February.

AMERICAN CUSTOMS FRAUDS.

Host of Officials Implicated.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

Owing to frauds in the New York Customs, 104 officials, since the 4th March last, including the acting Deputy Surveyor, have been dismissed and 123 degraded.

ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL.

Marriage Alliance Denied.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

An official statement from Windsor asserts that there have not been any negotiations for a marriage between King Manuel and an English Princess.

ANOTHER FLYING RECORD.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

M. Latham on his aeroplane has reached a height of 1,350 feet which constitutes a record.

THE CAPE TO CAIRO RAILWAY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

The Cape to Cairo Railway has reached the Congo frontier.

RUSSIA AND THE FAR EAST.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

M. Kokovtsoff has returned to St. Petersburg from the Far East.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

Consuelo, the Duchess of Manchester, is dead.

[Consuelo, the mother of the present Duke of Manchester, was the daughter of Signor Antonio Ysnaga de Valle of Ravenswood, Louisiana.

THE LORDS AND THE BUDGET.

Curious Situation.

RUSH FOR THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

The Lords have agreed to a compromise on Housing Bill, the Government securing the main points.

It is understood that, owing to the number of Peers desiring to participate in the debate, it is doubtful whether there will be a division on Lord Lansdowne's amendment before Thursday.

Mr. Balfour, in a letter to a correspondent, states that a tax on raw cotton was never contemplated even as remotely possible.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

Before the House of Lords' debate begins the oath must be administered to a number of peers who have not yet sat in Parliament in order to enable them to vote. There was a flood of oratory yesterday evening on the subject in the House of Lords.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 21.

The *Daily Chronicle* suggests that the Lords so called referendum would be rendered fairer by a one day elections and a second ballot. The paper declares that many Liberals think that the Commons ought to send up a bill for that purpose to the Lords next week and urges the Government at least to bring in a one day Election Bill immediately.

THE WEST INDIAN HURRICANE.

"Nour Mahal's" Wreck Discovered.

PROBABLE FATE OF THE MILLIONAIRE ASTOR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21.

A submerged wreck has been sighted in the track of the West Indian hurricane, which is believed to be the "Nour Mahal" on which was the American Millionaire J. J. Astor.

Terrific weather continues in the Bay of Biscay.

The steamship "India" has arrived at Plymouth eighteen hours late.

BRITISH SHIPPING IN EAST AFRICA.

New Service Started.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

The *Times*, in a leading article, commends the action of the Union Castle Line in opening direct connection with East Africa and showing the British flag there. The article points out the advantage of the Line to British interests with a view to the development of the interior, although when speed is essential the German Line would still be first. The extension of the British service ends the anomaly of the absence of a British direct Line to Mombasa.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Gladstone's Appointment.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that Mr. Herbert Gladstone has accepted the Governor-Generalship of South Africa.

EXPLOSION ON A SUBMARINE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

An explosion has occurred on board a submarine in Portsmouth harbour. The interior was damaged and two men were injured.

KING MENELIK'S HEALTH.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

Advices from Rome state that a telegram from Addis Abeba reports that King Menelik's condition is unchanged.

THE STANDARD OIL TRUST.

Ordered to Dissolved.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21.

The Missouri Court has ordered the Standard Oil Trust to be dissolved as an illegal Corporation as the result of the action of the Federal Government following protracted investigation initiated by Mr. Roosevelt. An appeal has been lodged. The decision which was unexpected has depressed the stocks.

THE GOKHALE CASE.

Appreciation of the Judgment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 20.

The *Statesman* writes that there will be general satisfaction at the result of the action which Mr. Gokhale has taken against certain newspapers for publishing gross and wholly unwarrantable libels upon his character as a public man. He has rendered a service to the Press and to society by the proceedings which he instituted against his traducers. It would have been easier to ignore the attacks, especially as no person possessed of any intelligence would attach any credence to the charges. But those who are vilified have a duty to the community. Public life would become intolerable if those who disagree with a politician are to be at liberty to publish Billingsgate abuse and any malicious falsehood which they care to invent. An award of Rs. 5,000 as damages will serve to show that this kind of writing is an expensive luxury and it would have been better if the amount had been doubled.

PUNJAB CHIEF COURT AND GOVERNMENT.

The Gulab Bano Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 21.

In the Gulab Bano case, to-day, Mr. Petman, Government Advocate, read out to the Court the following statement:—"I am instructed by the Government to appear and answer any questions and give any information which your Lordships may seek of me. It is not the wish of Government that I should move the Court to take any action in the case. Nor am I instructed to lay before the Court any further papers. With reference to the remarks made by this Court on the 2nd November, your Lordships will perhaps permit me to offer a word of explanation as to the position of Government in this case. The original judgment of the Court was not communicated to Government which first became aware of it by seeing it published in the newspapers. No request was made by separate letter that the Government should undertake any enquiry nor was there any intimation that the Chief Court wished the results of any such enquiry to be reported to it or that any further proceedings would be taken by the learned Judges. The passage in the judgment in which an enquiry by the executive authorities was suggested was interpreted as implying that both the enquiry itself and the action to be taken thereon, were entirely the concern of the executive who however naturally attach greater importance to any utterance by the highest Court of the Province about a matter which has come before it in the course of judicial enquiry and are only too ready to take action that may appear to be possible. The issue which presented itself to Government on the appearance of judgment was not what the course should be adopted to procure the deletion, modification or reconsideration of the remarks reflecting on officials of executive department but rather what action should be taken to investigate a charge of atrocious crime and should the result of the investigation dedemand it to prosecute and punish the guilty officials. The Government even more than the Judiciary is concerned to put forth every effort to effect the suppression of police practices and nothing would have deferred the Lieutenant-Governor from directing the prosecution with all the rigour of the law of any police official charged with torturing a prisoner had evidence in support of such a charge been forthcoming. But no such evidence was forthcoming. In the Chief Court's order of the 2nd November, there is an implication that the investigation made by the executive authorities was an incomplete one. To any such implication the Government is entitled to demur. The investigation which the Lieutenant-Governor, as Head of the executive, assisted by his officers of the Civil and Police Departments, conducted was none the less searching by reason of the fact that it failed to discover any fresh sources of information or fresh materials on which to from a judgment beyond what I am about to mention. It was inevitable that it should be so. Mussamat Gulab Bano was dead. She was dead when the Chief Court judgment appeared. She died of fever at the village of Ganda Kass, police station, Pindi Ghab, on the 11th January 1909 between the date of her release in December 1908 and the appearance in the following February of the judgment by which her acquittal and release were directed. But even had she been alive when the investigation took place there is no ground for concluding that her statement would have differed from that which she had previously made viz., that she could produce no evidence in support of the torture charge against the police and it would have been futile to seek for any such evidence in her husband's village where the feeling against a woman believed to be an adultress and a murdress was particularly strong. It was however considered desirable to give the local officers an opportunity of bringing to notice any fresh facts and consideration which in the light of the comment in the Chief Court judgment in their opinion merited special attention. Apart from additional matter so collected the Lieut.-Governor was compelled to limit his investigation to exhaustive and critical examination of the materials already available supplemented by the opinion of the highest medical authorities in the Province given after careful examination of all relevant papers in the case and not upon a case stated by Government. It was not clear moreover from the judgment that all the papers of the local enquiry conducted at the time had been seen by the learned Judges. The Lieut-Governor is fortified in his conviction as to the soundness of the conclusions which he reached by circumstances that not a single critic among numerous contributors on the subject to the press has seriously attempted to question their correctness on their merits. As to the particular method adopted by the Government to give publicity to those conclusions, I am to explain that the Secretary of State moved by interpellations in Parliament instructed the Government of India to call upon the local Government for a report. In submitting the report of the results of the enquiry which the Lieut. Governor had made an appearance in the newspapers of the judgment of the Chief Court the Local Government raised the question of publishing the conclusions arrived at and was directed by the Government of India to put them on record in the form of a resolution in the "Punjab Gazette." Such a course could probably not have been necessary had the conduct of the case *ab initio* been left to the responsible officials concerned but the widespread publication of the judgment of the Chief court, raised the case to the level of a public question and left to Government no alternative to communicating to the public the decision of Government, insistently demanded by the press, finally disposing of it. If your Lordships find yourselves unable to concur in that decision the Lieutenant-Governor regrets that it should be so but so far as Government is concerned the decision is a final one and as such it has been communicated to the head of the Police Department who is responsible under the Government for the conduct and discipline of the officers and men of the police force."

The case was taken up again after lunch. The Judges having given time to Mr. Petman to reply why the woman Gulab Bano was taken on two dates. On this Mr. Petman referred to the Government resolution. Mr. Justice Robertson said that the Goverement resolution was not the subject of their enquiry, but they wanted to get the truth. Mr. Petman said that he found from the papers that the woman was not marched to Hasan Abdal on those two days but was taken by raid. The Judges then delivered judgment stating that the position they took up was quite justified on the materials that were placed before them and that they were not called upon to decide on the merits of later evidence. All that could be said of the latter was that the police has satisfied their superiors.

A NOTIFICATION in the current "Government Gazette" orders the acquisition of land two acres in extent for the new North Western Railway Sutlej Bridge at Phillour.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD AND THE REFORMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 21.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M. P. who arrived in Calcutta yesterday with his wife is freely expressing his views on man and things in several interviews with the representative men of all classes of politics. In an interview this morning the Reform Scheme was the prominent subject for discussion. Speaking of the Reform Scheme as just sanctioned Mr. Macdonald said, to-day," the Government of India is making a great mistake in disturbing educated Hindus. It is a mistake for District Boards and other public bodies to have no power of education beyond the right of selecting fellow members to represent them on the enlarged Councils. It is a profound mistake and distrust shown to the Hindus compared with the favour extended to the Mahomedans will widen instead of lessening the gulf between those communities. The result I fear will be very regrettable for an agitation conducted on religious and sectarian lines must always be more troublesome to Government than one having a crude political foundation. I have seen and heard a good deal in India since my arrival and I have had ample evidence to show me precisely what is likely to happen and although I am bound to speak with due reserve I cannot refrain from stating my convictions as to what I honestly believe to be the entirely mistaken policy of the Reform Scheme as it has now materialised.

Speaking of the Budget battle in England, he said it was a People's Charter so to speak which has now been presented to the House of Lords in another form with a great determination at the back of it to settle once and for ever the over-riding perogative of the unelective Chamber.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 21.

A pleasant river party was given this afternoon to Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald mainly attended by the members of the Indian Association and a number of Indian ladies. A feature of the function was the rendering of the well known "Bande Mataram" and "Bengal Mine" songs by some of the ladies present.

After lunch Bhupendra Nath Bose, in the course of a speech, thanked the guests for the honor done to them and referred at length to the Reforms and expressed their keen disappointment. Mr. J. Chaudhri also spoke. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, in reply, referred to the activities of the Labour Party for doing a good turn to India. He also criticised the Reforms as unjust, contradictory and insulting to the educated community and that in their very nature are not likely to last long. He advised them, therefore, to make the best use of them and not to be dispondent. He highly eulogised the patience and perseverance of the Indian agriculturists and thought it to be the duty of all noble-minded Englishmen and women to espouse their cause.

EXTENDING ALLAHABAD.

Speech of an Official.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 21.

Fifty-two leases of building sites to the east of Lowther Road in the proposed new extension of Allahabad Civil Lines were put up to auction under the orders of the Collector at Mayo Hall on Saturday afternoon. Seven leases near Thornhill and Napier Roads were also auctioned at the same time. The Plots were two or three acres each in area, the rent reserved being Rs. 30 per acre in addition to a premium which will be spent in laying out the site, Mr. Hopkins the Collector of Allahabad personally supervised the sale and the chairman of the Municipal Board was also present.

Before the sites were sold the Collector explained to intending purchasers that the reserve price put by Government on the sites was Rs. 375 per acre and no bid lower than that figure would be accepted. He said that the actual prices obtained for building sites recently were considerably more and in many cases over Rs. 1,000 per acre and gave concrete instances of such sales. The Collector also replied to various questions concerning the terms of the lease. There was a number of persons present, but except in the case of the sites on the Thornhill and Napier Roads intended for European residences there was no bidding at all. For the Lowther Road sites two leases for the site opposite the New Government House, fetched Rs. 700 and Rs. 400 per acre after some bidding. About 15 leases found no purchasers and the remaining number were sold for Rs. 375 per acre without any show of bidding. Each lot put up had to be knocked down to the first and only bid of Rs. 375 per acre, there being absolutely no attempt on the part of any one to bid higher. There was some brisk bidding for sites on the Napier and Thornhill Roads although the purchasers were few. Two sites between Hastings and Thornhill Roads north of the polo ground fetched Rs. 1 200 and Rs. 705 per acre, four sites near the Napier road fetched on an average about Rs. 500 per acre and one site fetched Rs. 375 an acre. Purchasers of the Lowther Road sites were all Indians, chiefly lawyers, while those of the Napier and Thornhill road sites were Europeans and Eurasians.

APPEAL FOR ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCE.

Magistrate's Extraordinary Explanation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 21.

Mr. Justice Knox and Mr. Justice Karamat Hussain have had before them the extraordinary explanation by the convicting Magistrate in the case referred to the Hon'ble the High Court by the Sessions Judge for the enhancement of the sentence. Accused were convicted by Mr. Fazl Ahmed, First Class Magistrate of Bulandshahr, under Section 325 I. P. C. and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 and to suffer one day's rigorous imprisonment. As a result of the injuries inflicted by the accused, complainant had his wrist broken. Mr. G. L. Johnston, Additional Sessions Judge of Aligarh, considered the sentence inadequate, and referred the case for the enhancement of sentence to the High Court. The convicting Magistrate, in submitting his explanation, concluded with the following remarks :—

"If I had been allowed to follow my own inclination I would have dismissed the case as false and malicious."

Their Lordships, in course of their judgment remarked, "if any meaning can be given to the Magistrate's explanation it appears to bear this meaning, that if the Magistrate had been left to follow his own inclinations he would have dismissed the case as false and revengeful. A Magistrate who does not follow his own convictions unreservedly is a Magistrate who has not yet learnt the first part of his duties." Their Lordships remarked that under the circumstances they had no alternative but to set aside the conviction and sentence and they ordered a retrial.

THE TANJORE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The Situation in India.

TRUE VS. SINISTER MEANINGS.

A SOUND VIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 21.

The Tanjore District Conference opened here to-day and in course of the Presidential address Mr. T. Rungachary, High Court Vakil, said : "With the Reform proposals we are now on the eve of realising the fruits of that noble attempt made by that great Englishman who came out to rule us about eight and twenty years ago and whose name is cherished to the present day with feelings of the deepest affection and gratitude throughout India, I mean Lord Ripon. Among the subjects which have engaged your attention during the last two Conferences and also among those you propose to place before the present Conference the subject of compulsory primary education or any free primary education in some selected areas has rightly occupied a prominent place. We thankfully welcome the new spirit what is actuating Lord Minto's Government in extending the scope for such education. Passing on to the subject of Imperial or Provincial interests he said Mr. G. Subramania Iyer, in his address last year, dealt elaborately with the subjects indicated by the words "Swaraj," "Swadeshi," National Education " and " Boycott." Gentlemen in my humble opinion this is not the place to deal with them. We have to remember as practical men that we must avoid going into hysterics over anything. As in our individual concerns we must try to adopt the lines of least resistance, in national and public concerns the extreme measures advecated by well known people on these questions are beyond the pale of practical politics. These are doomed to failure and to bring on disaster to the land. We must reject them without hesitation. By the wild and foolish talk and wicked deeds of a few, those words have had so much opprobrium thrown on them. Most of us had hoped that wicked deeds of a few would soon be things of the past, but alas, that is not to be like the plague, this vice of anarchism has also come to stay. Fancy any Indian attempting, the life of Lord Minto, the Viceroy who has done so much for us and whom people love and esteem next only to Lord Ripon. I hope and I dare say you all hope that incident reported from Ahmedabad may not prove true. Let us congratulate Lord and Lady Minto and ourselves on the failure of attack and extend cordial welcome to their Excellencies who will be visiting Tanjore. We must distinctly endeavour nevertheless to redeem those words from the bad and sinister meaning attached to them. Those words have aroused a new national life among our people.

Within legimate and constitutional lines, the ideas conveyed by them are capable of a widely useful and divergent application ; but because of the sinister meaning imputed to those words some of our friends would advise us to boycott the use of those very words. There is probably much in that advice, but it is impossible to stamp out the use of those the words so long as the English language continues to be used. It is far better that the people should understand what is the correct or what ought to be the correct meaning attached to them. Let words be used in their innocent sense by all public men and let sinister meanings disappear by their constant and inocent application. The most offensive expressions are "Swaraj" and "Boycott." If nine hundred and ninety-nine out of the thousand of us understand "Swaraj" to mean no more than a fuller measure of self-government under British suzerainty, and Boycott to mean no more than that our people should use swadeshi articles whatever the inconvenience, discomfort or extra expense that course might cause, what is the harm in the use of such words?

The subject of the outrageous treatment of our countrymen in South Africa and notably in British Colonies there, has evoked a considerable amount, righteous indignation all over the country and among all sections, and while there is a unanimity of feeling in the country both among rulers and ruled, the helplessness betrayed by the Imperial Government in getting the wrongs redressed is undermining the very foundations of the Government in this country. Why should the Indian Government not retaliate? What are they afraid of? They have 300 millions of people to back them up if any backing up were needed to prevent emigration to those colonies. This country will be all the better for it. There is enough room for all of them here. We are suffering from dearth of labour for agricultural and other purposes.

INDIANS IN NATAL.

Report of the Labour Commission.

RESTRICTION TO INDENTURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 21.

A *Pioneer* special London cable dated 20th November says :—The correspondent of the *Times* states that the Natal Commission on Indian Immigration recommends the importation of free labour to cease immediately. Immigration is entirely confined to the indentured form which is essential to the sugar, tea, farming and coal industries. Native labour in the country is described as untrustworthy, two natives being needed to perform the work of one Indian. There is no alternative supply of labour. The Commission considers as imperative that immediate action should be taken by the Natal Government to effect an agreement with the Indian Government by which indentures or contracts should in future terminate in India or on the high seas and that men with their families should be returned without the option of remaining in the Colony. Wherever found Indians are doing work usually undertaken in Government and Municipal departments by whites. Steps should be taken to rectify matters. The Commission further recommends the creation of labour bureaus for the utilisation of free resident Indian labour.

MR. FAIRBANKS' TOUR.

Invitation from Bombay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 21.

Mr. Fairbanks of America has been invited by Sir George Clarke to stay for a few days at Government House, Bombay.

He is visiting Darjeeling and will be back in Calcutta on Tuesday. He will visit Cawnpur, Agra, Delhi and Jeypore and Bombay, sailing for Port Said on December 4. He will visit Syria and spend the Christmas week at Bethleham.

Mr. Fairbanks will be unable to attend the Christian Endeavour Conference at Agra and wired his apologies to Dr. Clarke the President.

THE VICEROY IN BOMBAY.

PRESENTATION OF MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

The Viceroy's Reply.

FULFILMENT OF PLEDGES.

THE presentation to the Viceroy of an address by the Bombay Municipal Corporation was made at the Town Hall on Saturday afternoon. The Viceroy, accompained by Colonel Dunlop Simth, Private Secretary, and attended by an A.-D.-C., arrived at 5 o clock and was received by the present and the past Presidents of the Corporation, the Chairman of the Standing Committee, the Municipal Commissioner and the Municipal Secretary.

His Excellency was conducted to the platfrom and was greeted with cheers which were prolonged for some minutes. The gathering was as large as it was representative and included prominent men of all communities.

The following gentlemen represented the Bombay Municipal Corporation :—

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. Balkrishna Vasudev Pandurang, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Mr. T. W. Birkett, the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Mr. Chunilal Vijbhukandas Mehta, Lieut.-Col. M. A. T. Collie, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney, Khan Bahadur, Darasha Ratanji Chichgur, Sir David, Sassoon, Dr. D. A. Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhackjee Cassinathjee, Dr. Dinanath Balkrishna Naik Dandekar, Mr. Dinsha Edalji Wacha, Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Mr. Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy, Rao Bahadur, Ellapa Balaram, J.P., Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Lalji, Mr. Fazulbhy Meherally Chinoy, Mr. D. J. Ferreira, Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, Mr. Hajee, Yoosof Hajee Esmail Sobani, the Hon'ble Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Mr. G. W. Hatch, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia, Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, Mr. Karamalli Peerbhai Haji, Mr. Karimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Kazi Moulvi Bakir, Bar-at-Law, Mr. Lakhamsi Napu Sha, D. F. Mr. Leao, J.P., G. A. K. Mr. Leslie, Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Mr. James, Macdonald Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimboy Ebrahim, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy Lalji, J.P. Mr. J.S. Wardlaw, Milne, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, M.A., LL.B., Mr. Motilal Jamnadas Sevaklal, Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya, J.P., G. Mr. Munmohundass Ramji, Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, Rao Bahadur, Narayen Trimbak Vaidya, Mr. Narayen Vishvanath Mandlik, B.A., LL.B., Mr. Nowroji Jehangeer Gamadia, J. P., Mr. Orr, the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, K.C.I.E, Mr. Phiroze Cursetji Sethna, B. A., Mr. Pirojsha Bomanji Petit, Mr. Proes, E.M., A.M.I.C.E., Mr. Ramchandra Bhasker Mantri, Dr. Ratansha Temulji Nariman, M.D., Mr. Salebhoy Karimji Barodawalla, Mr. Sarafali Mamooji, Mr. Shapooriee Sorabjee Mistry, Dr. Shavaksha Sorabji Batliwalla, L. M. & S., Mr. Sorabji Cursetji Dhondy, Mr. Taberali Mahomedali Kajiji, Dr. Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, Mr. A.M. Tod, the Hon'ble A. Hill, Trevor, Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. R. P. Masani, M.A., Municipal Secretary.

In addition to the members of the Corporation, there were also present in the Town Hall, the Hon'ble Sir John Muir Mackenzie, the Hon'ble Mr. J. L. Jenkins, H. H. the Nawab of Janjira, the Hon. Mr. R. A. Lamb, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H Armstrong, the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter, Lieut.-Col. Dinmock, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, Mr. Stanley Reed, Dr. A. J. Turner, Mr. Joseph Hall, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Bomanji Dinshah Petit, Kumar Shri Vizayasinghji of Palitana, the Kumar Saheb of Bansda, Mr. N. A. Moos, Mr. Jugmohandas Varjivandas, Mr. Kersasp R. Dadachanji, Mr. Hormusji M. Cama, Mirza Ali Akbarkhan, Mr. Shirazi and many others.

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla, the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, read the address as follows:—

May it please Your Lordship,—We, the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, respectfully beg to give voice to the joy, pride and satisfaction with which we hail your visit to the Capital of Western India. It is nearly four years to a day that we had the honour to tender to Your Lordship a cordial welcome on your landing on these shores to take charge of the exalted office to which you had been called by His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor. It was a time when thoughtful minds were filled with alarm, uneasiness, and anxiety, and there was an universal feeling that the country needed a statesman and administrator at once cool and firm, courageous and far-sighted. We believe, My Lord, we are giving expression to the general feeling, when we say that in Your Lordship we have been fortunate enough to obtain such a statesman and administrator. (Applause) Your Viceroyalty will be ever memorable in the annals of Indian history for the thoughtful and wise measures of progressive reform, which have now found embodiment in the Indian Councils Reform Act. Your Lordship was assailed by dire misgivings, alarms and warnings from opposing quarters, but unmoved by threats or forebodings Your Lordship has won the esteem, admiration and gratitude of the whole country by your statesmanlike assertion of those important principles which illumine the great proclamations in which Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, whose memory is reverently enshrined in the hearts of the Indian people, and our present beloved Sovereign, have wisely and nobly laid down a policy of justice and equality for the government of this vast Empire. Therefore it is that we venture to tender to Your Lordship and your noble consort the Countess of Minto, a more than ordinarily cordial, sincere and earnest welcome on your visit to this City. (Applause.)

The country, My Lord, has now seen the publication of those rules and regulations bringing the new reform into active operation. We look forward with confident hope that worked in a spirit of a mutual goodwill and co-operation, they will set the administration on a new era of beneficial activity. We are fortunate that at this important juncture we have a high-minded, sympathetic and liberal ruler, whom we can trust implicitly to guide the affairs of this Presidency with wisdom and foresight through the first anxious days of their introduction.

My Lord, we may be pardoned if we take the advantage of the rare presence amongst us of the Supreme Head of the Indian Government to invite attention to a few matters of local interest and importance. Even during your short stay in this City Your Lordship must have observed many and various signs of activity in demolition and reconstruction of streets and buildings. This activity is due to the legislative creation of a City Improvement Trust. It was the first experiment of its kind in India and the Improvement Trust Act was therefore necessarily based on tentative and in some respects, even speculative, calculations and provisions. The experience of nearly eleven years has shown that it requiries revision and remodelling in several respects and in none so much as in the financial arrangements with Government. This City, from what we may be permitted to call its imperial position as one of the principal gateways of the East, and one of the greatest trade centres of the Empire has to discharge functions and liabilities, which entitle it to the liberal assistance of Government. Up to the present such financial assistance as the Trust has received from Government has been practically nominal, whereas Government themselves have received large sums directly through the operations of the Trust. We do not think we are making any undue or inequitable claim, when we look to the Government of India to place the Bombay Government in a position to render to the City and the Trust that financial help to which, we venture to think you will agree, they are indubitably entitled.

There is another pending question in regard to which we would respectfully request the reconsideration of the Government of India. It is that of the duration of Municipal Loans for works of permanent utility. The recent orders of Your Excellency's Government, reducing the period of all loans to terms of 30 and even 20 years, seem to us both unreasonable in view of the durability of the objects to which the loans are devoted and unwise in that they tend to prevent or delay the execution of important works, admittedly necessary for the welfare and expansion of the City. We would respectfully draw attention to the more liberal policy in the matter of repayment of loans, which prevails under the auspices of the Local Government Board in England, and we trust that the future loan applications of this Corporation will receive Your Lordship's most sympathetic consideration.

We are thankful to Your Lordship's Government for co-operating with the Local Government in settling the long pending controversy regarding the re adjustment of Municipal functions and burdens and securing a permanent and suitable arrangement. The passing of the Police Charges Act has made over to Government the cost of the Police along with its administration, while in its place the Municipality has undertaken the more suitable and congenial functions and responsibilities of medical relief and primary education. Such a re-adjustment has been a happy and beneficial solution of a subject which had furnished matter for contention almost since the promulgation of Lord Ripon's Local Self-Government Despatch.

We again beg to tender to Your Lordship and the Countess of Minto a most sincere and heart-felt welcome.

His Excellency, replying to the address, said :—

LORD MINTO'S REPLY.

His Excellency replied as follows:—Mr. President and gentlemen,—I well remember the day four years ago when on behalf of the City of Bombay you first welcomed me to India, at a time when the future was full of many anxieties, and a thick mist shrouded the political outlook, and it is all the pleasanter—all the more encouraging—to meet you here again, to receive a second welcome from you and to realize that throughout the four years we have left behind us you have sympathised with me in my apprehensions of the alarms and warnings which have surrounded us, and that you have approved the endeavours I have made to meet them. The words of appreciation you have addressed to Lady Minto and myself on behalf of this great City are very valuable to us, and I heartily thank you for them.

I trust that the measures of reform which have just been announced will usher in a new era of peaceful progress. Their initial success must largely depend on the good sense with which they are received—on the admission by the Indian public that though they may not be perfect, they aim at the fulfilment of past promises and the recognition of great principles. The field of administrative machinery will be broadened, daylight will be let in where it has been much wanted, and the seeds of that spirit of mutual co-operation in the government of this country, to which you have alluded and upon which so much depends, will I hope, be sown at last.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST FINANCE.

You have referred, gentlemen, to the great undertakings which are proceeding for the improvment of your City. I have seen evidences of activity on all sides, and I hope I may say too of commercial progress and a brilliant commercial future, whilst I recognise with admiration the conceptions of the City Improvment Trust—in response to the growing trade and the vast Imperial interests of Bombay. I have done my best to ascertain the financial position of the Trust in respect to the Government of India. It is somewhat involved, and in replying to your address, I hardly think I should be justified in referring at any length to the settlement embodied in the City of Bombay Improvement Act of 1898. But I am bound to say that the impression left on my mind, after studying the papers at my disposal, is that the assistance given so far by the Government to the Trust, if it is examined, will be found to be substantial. As regards the possibility of assistance to be given by the Government of India to the Government of Bombay, the general principle accepted by the Government of India has been that such large Corporations as those of the Presidency Towns which possess public credit of their own, will naturally use that credit in the first instance. At the same time I can assure the Corporation that the Government of India will be prepared to fulfil any promise of support it may have made to the Improvement Trust when the necessity arises. At present I am glad to think that the Corporation is benefiting materially by a steady increase in Municipal assessments, and I have no doubt they will be prepared to bear a share of the burden.

MUNICIPAL LOANS.

As to the question of the duration of Municipal loans, the actual convenience to a Municipality of an extension of the duration of loans is evident. But there are, I think, objections equally evident against it. The Decentralisation Commission argued forcibly that the tendency of public Corporations in India, as elsewhere, is to endeavour to diminish present burdens, and add to present resources, by long-term loans, which will re-act on the credit and resources of the next generation, and that there is no matter in which more careful outside check is required than in the case of local indebtedness. In the meantime the Government of India have referred the remarks of the Decentralisation Commission to the Local Governments. I admit that there is a good deal to be said on both sides. The principles against the extensions of loans ought not, in my opinion, to be rigidly binding, and should be capable of relaxation when sufficient grounds for it are shown.

In respect to other local matters I rejoice to hear your appeal of the results of the co-operation of the Government of India with the Local Government, and I hope that the readjustments arrived at will facilitate the labours of the Municipality and contribute to the general well-being of the people.

I can assure you, gentlemen, Lady Minto and I will carry away the warmest recollections of our visits to your beautiful city, of the cordiality of the welcome of its citizens and of the very kind words of your address. Our only regret is that we have not more time at our disposal to cement still further the friendships we hope we have made amongst you!

LADY MINTO VISITS "SEVA SADAN."

On Saturday morning Her Excellency Lady Minto paid a visit to the "Seva Sadan" situated at Slater Road, Grant Road. Her Excellency motored to the "Sadan" at about 9-30 a. m. and spent more than an hour in going round the Sadan, inspecting the various departments conducted by the Society. The "Sadan" was beautifully decorated on the occation with flowers by Mr. Dubash, florist. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present on the occasion. Her Excellency was received by Lady Muir-Mackenzie, Mr. B. M. Malabari, Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and others. Miss Dolat Malabari showered flowers on Her Excellency in oriential fashion and presented her with a bouquet and the girls of the Britannia Girls' School also sang a song welcoming Her Excellency. Her Excellency was first taken to the Opthalmic Dispensary for women and children, which is in charge of Dr. Piroja Malabari. Her Excellency then visited the General Dispensary for healing the poor. This is in charge of Dr. Piroja Bahadurji. The Industrial Home for Widows and Orphans in which probationers are taught printing, knitting and sewing and where they are permanent residents, was next visited. Her Excellency was then shown over the General Dispensary for women and children which is in change of Mrs Rangoobai Naidu, and the Midwifery class in charge of Dr. Piroja Bahadurji. The Parsi and the Hindu Ashrams or homes for the homeless were the next to be visited, which are in charge of Mrs Kolah and Bai Jankibai. The work class was next visited, which is in charge of Miss Gulbai Divalia, and where embroidery, needlework, and the fine arts are taught, and which is also open to outsiders. The next three departments to be visited by Her Excellency were the training institute, the educational class, and the reading room. In the institute are taught phisiology nursing midwifery and first aid by lady doctors. In the educational class, where the daily average attendance is about 30, the pupils are taught English, Gujarati and Marathi. Her Excellency was then taken to the lecture hall, where she was treated to Indian music by several ladies. Her Excellency was deeply interested in the various departments and expressed herself as highly satisfied with all that she had seen there that morning. Her Excellency then left for Government House. The route through which Her Excellency passed was thronged with a large number of people, and a strong posse of Police officers, including Mr. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, Superintendents Sloane and Williamson, and Inspectors Smith and Taylor were present to keep order. The objects of the "Seva Sadan" Society which Her Excellency visited are stated to be to give India "Swadeshi Sisters of the Poor.' The Society is endeavouring to educate their future sisters in self-sacrificing service. It has at present, about half a dozen lady doctors, about as many lady educationists and about a dozen out-door philanthropic workers, none of whom charges anything for the medical, the educational, and the social work done by them. Among the various departments conducted by the Society might be mentioned the "Seva Sadan" General Dispensary and the Opthalmic Dispensary for women and children, the Female Medical Ward, the Midwifery Ward; the Nursing and Midwifery classes; the Home Classes for the poor in their chawls for spreading primary education among the masses; the Industrial Home for widows and orphans to give them manual training; the Home for the Homeless and Helpless for housing and comforting the homeless, the helpless and the hopeless; the Lay Sisters Work Committee, which finds work for women in need, and which sends several ladies to visit and help them. The publication department which has already published 7,000 copies of a catechism on tuberculosis in English, 2,000 in Gujarati and 2,000 in Marathi and the Consumptives' Homes' Society. The Society has now an endowment and building Fund of about Rs 80,000 made up mainly of the patrons' and life-members' donations. The Society has also a Home for the Homeless at Malad. The Society has nine patrons, six life members, 69 ordinary members and 30 working members. The list of patrons includes the names of the Maharajas of Baroda, Gwalior, Bhownaggar and Bikaneer. Among the life members are the Maharajas of Mysore and Kapurthala.

Before she left Lady Minto was requested to announce the grant of Rs. 25,000 to the Consumptives' Home by the Trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charities, and the first yearly grant of Rs. 5,000 to the Seva Sadan, which the Trustees hoped to bring up to Rs. 12,000 every year, as requested by Mr. Malabari.

BOMBAY LADIES' ADDRESS.

On Saturday evening, Her Excellency Lady Minto received an address from the members of the Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana, situated on the Kennedy Sea Face. Her Excellency, who was accompanied by the Countess of Antrim, and an A.-D.-C., to the Viceroy, motored to the Gymkhana at five o'clock in the evening. The Gymkhana was packed with about 350 European, Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedan ladies, including a number of Maharanis and Begums. Her Excellency was received by Lady Muir-MacKenzie, President of the Gymkhana, and Lady Jehangir and Miss Sirin Cursetji, Honorary Secretaries, who introduced the members of the Committee to Her Excellency. Her Excellency was taken to the dais, where a photograph was taken of her with the members of the Committee.

Lady Muir MacKenzie then addressed the meeting and said:—

"With your permission I will call upon Lady Jehangir, our devoted Secretary, to read the address you have been kind enough to accept. It is owing in great part to her exertions that we possess this Gymkhana. She has shown great kindness to her countrywomen of every community and worked in the interests of all. It is not easy to arrange satisfactorily for both purdah and non-purdah ladies, but most tactfully she has made everyone happy. It is indeed most gratifying to see the keen interest the Mahomedan ladies take in this Gymkhana. Lady Jehangir's talent for loosening purse strings is shown by the large sums of money she has collected. Mrs. Noormahomed most generously gave us the pavilion, but in 6 months' time owing to the increase of members it was found desirable to enlarge the building and Lady Jehangir obtained the necessary money. The amount received for the Gymkhana up to the present is about Rs. 71,000. This includes about Rs. 6,000 transferred from the Princess' Reception Fund. The amount we have spent is nearly Rs. 59,000, which leaves us with a balance of Rs 12,421. I thank Your Excellency in the name of all the members for coming here to-day. We one and all feel we must not let this occasion pass without expressing our joy at the providential escape Your Excellencies have had at Ahmedabad. Our earnest prayers are that you may be protected from all such evils. I will ask now Lady Jehangir to read the address."

Lady Jehangir, one of the Honorary Secretaries, then read the address which was as follows:—

"Your Excellency,—We, the members of the Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana, beg to tender to Your Excellency a most hearty welcome, on this your first visit to our City. This Gymkhana was started to commemorate the visit to Bombay of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales and is, we believe, the first of its kind in India entirely managed by ladies. Before its inauguration the want of such an institution was very keenly felt amongst us, as is proved by the fast growing response which has been accorded to it. We started only ten months ago with 146 members, and to-day we have on our rolls 360, consisting of nearly all the leading and representative ladies of the various communities. The ladies of this great City had very few opportunities of meeting each other to exchange views, and cement that most desirable bond of sympathy amongst themselves and with their European sisters. The existence of this Gymkhana now provides the Hindu and the Mahomedan, the Parsee and the European, with a common meeting place. It was thought that such an institution would be a fitting memorial of the visit of the Princess, whose Royal Consort, on his return to England, gave expression in such gracious and memorable words, which still ring in our ears, of his sentiments on the necessity of sympathy between all classes of His Majesty's subjects in this country official and non-official. We thus claim this institution to be based socially on the same policy of sympathy and equality, which your noble husband has firmly and courageously striven to carry out on in an infinitely larger arena with wise and foresighted statesmanship and which will render his Viceroyalty one of the most memorable in Indian annals. Nor can we forget to be proud of the fact, that Your Excellency has proved yourself the worthy helpmate of such an illustrious Viceroy by co-operating with him in various directions where woman's help and woman's sympathy can be beneficially employed. We may, therefore, be allowed to assure Your Excellency, that we shall never forget what your illustrious husband and yourself have done, and we hope and pray, that both of you may be spared for many years to see the fruition of your noble work. With the advancement of female education, when our universities are turning out hundreds of girl-graduates, Bachelors and Masters of Arts, it is very necessary that some attention should be paid to physical culture. This institution has prominently drawn practical attention to the advantages of open-air exercise and has promoted oppurtunities of developing both body and mind. When circumstances permit, we hope to add a gymnasium not only for the benefit of members of the Gymkhana, but for all school-girls, who may wish to take advantage of such an institution. At present Bombay cannot boast of a gymnasium where girls can go in for a systematic course of training in physical culture. It will, therefore, be our earnest endeavour to fulfil this long-felt want. With pardonable pride we can say, that the existence and present success of the Gymkhana, with its flourishing financial position, is entirely due to the effort of ladies alone. It would not be out of place for us here to mention how deeply grateful we are to the Government of Bombay for having so readily helped us by placing this fine site at our disposal. In this connection we cannot help grievously deploring the sad and premature death of our first two Presidents, the wife and the sole daughter of a Governor whom we have all learned to love and admire. Lady Clarke and Miss Clarke had endeared themselves to us all by their unbounded sympathy and affection for their Indian sisters. In conclusion, allow us to congratulate Your Excellency on the honour of the Crown of India, which His Most Gracious Majesty the Emperor has been pleased to confer upon you, and to give expression to the special pleasure it gives us, to once more welcome Your Excellency as the first Vicerine of India to honour us with a visit."

HER EXCELLENCY'S RESPONSE.

Her Excellency Lady Minto, in replying to the address said: 'Ladies,—I am very glad to visit this institution and to hear how much it has prospered during the few months it has been open and to know how the popularity of the Gymkhana is increasing. I think it is an excellent plan to have a place where the ladies of all communities may meet and where common interest may bring together in sympathy and sisterhood those who might not otherwise be thrown together. I am not surprised to hear that the Princess of Wales gave the most cordial support to this scheme when it was first proposed, and I shall be glad to tell the Princess how well this memorial of Her Royal Highness' visit has prospered. I have always endeavoured to help by all the means in my power every attempt on the part of the ladies of India to improve their status and to fit themselves as far as possible for any work which may come in their way. It is only by education and development of their powers that women can fit themselves to assist their generation—a healthy mind needs a healthy body—so one of our first duties is to maintain as perfect a physical condition as is possible. A gymnasuim would be an immense benefit to all Bombay, for it would enable your girls to obtain the best exercises and training and physical culture at an age when it is most needed. I am delighted to hear that this Association has prospered so well under ladies' management, and being in a sound financial position must enable the institution to develop in new directions. I hope the common interests and common exercises of this meeting ground will make a bond of union for all those who attend this Gymkhana. The loss of such true friends as Lady and Miss Clarke is a matter of serious regret; but I hope their influence will still be an incentive to all to make this Gymkhana as successful as these lamented ladies had planned. I thank you heartily for your congratulations on the honour His Majesty has conferred upon me in giving me the Order of the Crown of India, and I much appreciate your kind words. I am very glad to have had the opportunity of meeting all the members of the club to-day, and am proud to be the first Viceroy's wife to visit your institution. I shall always take the keenest interest in it need most heartily wish it all prosperity and success for many years to come."

Her Excellency was taken to the badminton room the bouquet ground, and the tennis court, where she watched several ladies playing and asked them a number of questions about the game they were playing. Her Excellency was then taken to a specially erected "shamiana," which had been presented by Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy. Here arrangements for refreshment were made. At the table with Her Excellency sat the Countess of Antrim, Lady Muir-Mackenzie, Lady Jehangir, Dilshad Begum, and Mrs. Khanumbai. Her Excellency was greatly delighted with what she saw at the Gymkhana, and said that she had never seen such a sight during the whole of her stay in India, and that she had no idea before that ladies belonging to different communities could mix with one another so freely. Her Excellency thanked Lady Muir-Mackenzie, Lady Jehangir and Miss Cursetji for the trouble they taken for her reception. Her Excellency also thanked Mrs. Khanumbai for her splendid gift of a pavilion to the Society. Her Excellency spent nearly an hour at the Gymkhana.

The police arrangements were very ably carried out by Superintendent Stanford, and Inspectors Hassan and O'Brien and others.

THE DEPARTURE.

Their Excellencies left Bombay for Bijapur by a special train from Victoria Terminus at 10 o'clock on Saturday night. The departure was strictly private and the Viceroy, Lady Minto and party motored to the station unnoticed even by the crowd collected opposite the station.

THE AHMEDABAD INCIDENT.

Royal Congratulations.

The following is copy of a telegram from His Majesty the King-Emperor to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated Windsor Castle the 15th November:—" Sincere congratulations on escaping from the dastardly attempt on your life. Trust Lady Minto has not suffered from the shock."

The following is copy of a telegram from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated London the 5th November:—"Bomb outrage. I sympathise deeply and sincerely with you and Lady Minto, and I admire your fortitude."

The following is copy of a telegram from Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated Windsor Castle the 15th November:— "Horrified attempt. Thankful both safe.

DEVELOPMENT OF SALSETTE.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. P. J. Mead, B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., with effect from the date of relief at Surat, to be on special duty for a period not exceeding six months in connection with the scheme for the development of Salsette and the work relating to Salsette Building Sites.

The following Resolution of Government has been issued:—

In paragraph 6 of their Resolution, General Department, dated the 15th October, Government decided that in Salsette the land revenue assessment to be imposed on lands included in a town planning scheme in Salsette should be fixed at Rs. 30, Rs. 20 or 12, each plot being assessed with reference to position and suitability for building.

No provision was however made for the treatment in respect of land revenue and of development tax of land already appropriated to building and already assessed to land revenue in this aspect, which may in future be included in a scheme.

After careful consideration Government have decided to issue the following orders on this point.

In the case of unalienated land so appropriated and included in a scheme, the existing rate of land revenue should be reduced to one of the rates mentioned above as may be appropriate in each case. All such land would then become subject to the development tax leviable under the Town Planning Bill. Care should be taken that no interval of time is allowed to elapse between the alteration of the rate of land revenue assessment and the imposition of the development tax. The two operations should take place simultaneously.

In the case of alienated land similarly appropriated, the development tax should be leviable on inclusion in a town planning scheme.

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THE NEW COUNCILS.

Election in Bengal.

AN EXTENDED QUALIFICATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 20.

The programme of election procedure for Bengal is now published. The Provincial Elections nomination papers are to be attested on various dates from the 22nd instant to the 3rd proximo and the votes are to be counted for landholders and district municipalities on the 14th of December and for Mahomedans on the 23rd December, for the Calcutta Corporation on the 3rd of December, for the Calcutta University on the 17th of December, for the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the 15th of December and for the Calcutta Trades Association on the 9th of December. The elections for the Bengal Landholders and Bengal Mahomedans to the Imperial Council will be on the 16th of December and the non-official members of the Bengal Legislative Council will hold their election for a representative to the Imperial Council on the 4th January next.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 21.

The following Communique is issued:—"It is considered probable that the rule under which a candidate as representative of District Board's and Municipalities in the Bengal Legislative Council must be a member of one of bodies they desire to represent will be somewhat relaxed. A change is expected to take the form of enabling past service for three years on a District Board or Municipality to be counted as an alternative qualification.

THE SITUATION IN PERSIA.

Smouldering Fires.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 20.

A *Pioneer* correspondent writes:—The announcement of the opening of the Mejlis was expected in Teheran as the result of the pressure brought to bear upon the Sipahdar and Sardar Assad. People were becoming impatient of the delay in summoning the Mejlis and were beginning to ask what the new Government had done within the past four months. As a matter of course the relations between the different members of the Cabinet of late have not been quite satisfactory. It must be admitted that no Minister has formally laid any complaint directly against any of his colleagues, but it is known that in some cases the action of the Minister of Foreign Affairs has been resented by other Ministers. There are some who are of opinion that the Sipahdar and Sardar Assad should not have accepted office in the new Government but like Shevket Pasha should have retired after the *coup d'etat* at Teheran leaving the task of Government in the hands of experienced administrators. Some Nationalists hold that if the two leaders had exerted themselves in restoring order in the country there would have been no further outbreaks of lawlessness. The impression is fast gaining strength in Teheran that the disorder in Northern and Southern Persia has been instigated by the agents of the ex-Shah and Zilles Sultan. Conditions similar to those of Constantinople after the proclamation of the constitution have made their appearance in Teheran. A daily newspaper has been started. Orthodoxy in religious observances is more or less at a discount and already there are heard murmurs of displeasure from the orthodox section of the people. The days of the mullahs seem to have passed beyond recall.

SCARCITY TO THE U. P.

Report on Relief Measures.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 20.

A resolution by the United Provinces Government has been published reviewing communications under various dates from the Commissioners of Divisions, Collectors of Districts and Superintending Engineers in whose charges famine or scarcity prevailed during 1909, reporting on the orgination, progress, termination and results of relief operations carried out under their supervision and control. The following extracts are of interest:—The total expenditure directy incurred by the Government in famine relief after deducting the recoverable portion of the advances made for aided works (Rs. 35,440) was in round figures Rs. 2,86,000. By the expenditure of this money approximately 4,480,000 units were relieved for one day at the rate of a little more than one anna per unit relieved. Sir John Hewett considers that the efficient and economical conduct of the operations reflects greatest credit on all concerned, but at the same time due allowance must be made for the fact that the operations were exceedingly localized that distress was in no case severe and that a fully trained staff with experience of operations on a much more extended scale was at hand from the commencement. As regards indirect relief by Government the policy which had been successfully adopted in the previous year of making liberal advances of *takavi* and of freely suspending and remitting revenue in distressed tracts was again carried out and the need of direct measures of relief thus much reduced. The health of the people in the affected tracts and of those on relief was singularly good throughout the period of scarcity, the death rate being little in excess of that of normal years. There was no outbreak of cholera in the hot weather and little smallpox. Prices, though remaining very high, were considerably lower than in the previous year and the fact of the affected areas being surrounded by tracts where normal conditions prevailed made supply of grain an easy matter and tended to reduces prices in those areas.

ALLEGED SEDITION AT ALLAHABAD.

Charge against the "Swarajya."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 21.

It appears that Nand Gopal, editor of the Allahabad paper *Swarajya* who was arrested and taken to Lahore a few days ago, is to be tried in Allahabad. Mr. W. Wallach, Government Advocate, filed a complaint against Nand Gopal in the Court of the District Magistrate, Allahabad, on Saturday morning, charging the accused with three offences of sedition with reference to articles entitled "Devotion to God," "The real needs of India", and "the Wave of Nationality," which appeared in issues of the *Swaraja* of the 2nd, 16th and 30th October, 1909. The 2nd December has been fixed for the hearing of the case.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 20.

The undermentioned officers of the Unattached List have been appointed to the Indian Army and posted to the regiments named:—

Second-Lieutenant Armstrong to the 26th Cavalry; Dawes to the 61st Pioneers; Hobart to the 24th Punjabis; Sprickley to the 2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkhas; Carter to the 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkhas; Gray to the 3rd Horse; Forbes to the 38th Horse; Bainbridge to the 57th Rifles; Harvey to the 38th Horse; Oliver to the 84th Punjabis; Yeates to the 109th Infantry; E. D. T. Metcalfe to the 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkhas; E. Masters to the 108th Infantry, and Reilly to the 31st Punjabis.

Lieutenant Pakenham Walsh R. E., Military Works Services, is transferred from the Secunderabad to the Mhow Division.

Major Stokes Roberts, R. E., from leave, is posted to Bareilly as Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer.

Major Palin, 14th Sikhs, is appointed Second-in-Command of that Regiment.

On relief by Colonel Nanton, Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Engineers, Major Twining is posted to the Military Works, Meerut Division.

Colonel G. W. Biddulph, 17th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, is transferred to the 43rd Brigade.

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 21.

Consequent on return from leave of Col R, D. Longe, Assistant Adjutant General, Burma Division, Major E. O Smith resumes the duties of his permanent appointment as Deputy Assitant Adjutant General, Burma Division.

INDIAN RELIEF PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 20.

The following reliefs for 1910-11 are sanctioned.

BRITISH CAVALRY.

7th Dragoons, Egypt to Secunderabad; 13th Hussars, Secunderabad to Meerut; 17th Lancers, Meerut to Sialkot; 12th Lancers, Sialkot to South Africa; R. H. A. "T" Battery, Ambala to Egypt; "U" Battery, Egypt to Lucknow; "S" Battery Lucknow to Ambala; R. F. A. 59th and 93rd Batteries South Africa to Hyderabad Sind; 94th Battery, South Africa to Karachi; 3rd, 30th and 57th Batteries, Sind to England; 2nd, 28th and 44th Kirkee to Bangalore and Bellary; 76th, 81st and 82nd from Bangalore and Bellary to Kirkee 12th, 25th and 58th Nasirabad and Neemuch to Lahore and Ferozepore; 4th, 38th and 78th Batteries, Ferozepore and Lahore to Rawalpindi and Campbellpore, 13th, 67th and 69th Batteries, Campbellpore and Rawalpindi to Neemuch and Nasirabad.

BRITISH MOUNTAIN BATTERIES.

Nos. 1 and 9 from Jutogh to Murree Hills and Rawalpindi; Nos. 2 and 5 from Quetta to Jatogh; Nos. 7 and 8 from Murree and Rawalpindi to Quetta.

R. G. A.

Companies 61 to Rangoon; 77 to Katapahar; 64 to Aden 75 to Bombay; 79 to Aden; 85 to Bombay; 59 to Roorkee; 68 to Attock; 101 to Quetta; 82 to Allahabad; 60 to Ferozepore; 73 to Attock.

HEAVY BATTERIES.

No 71 to Nowgong; 86 to Peshawar; 91 to Roorkee; and 104 to Campbellpore.

BRITISH INFANTRY.

2nd Welsh Fusiliers to Quetta; 1st South Wales Borderers, to England; King's Liverpool to Lahore; 1st South Lancashires to Sabathu; 1st King's Own Scottish Borderers to Ranikhet, 1st Royal Scots to Allahabad; 1st Middlesex to Shwebo and Bhamo; 2nd Norfolks to Belgaum; 1st Borderers to Rangoon; 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers to South Africa; 3rd King's Royal Rifles to Dagshai; 1st Connaught Rangers to Ferozepore; 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers to Quetta; 1st York and Lancasters to Karachi; 2nd East Lancashires to Mhow; 22nd East Surreys to Thayetmyo; 1st Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry to Wellington; 2nd Leicestershire to Madras and Bellary; 2nd Dorsets to Poona; 1st Lincolns to Aden; Northamptons to England; 2nd Middlesex to Lebong; 2nd Royal West Kents to Peshawar; 1st Royal Warwicks to Bombay; and 1st Gloucesters to England.

INDIAN CAVALRY.

19th Fane's Lancers to Sialkot; 32nd Lancers to Jubbulpore; 27th Cavalry to Neemuch and Nasirabad; 3rd Skinner's House to Meerut; 21st Duke of Cornwall's Own Lancers to Kohat; 23rd Cavalry to Quetta; 7th Hariana Lancers to Ferozepore; 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry to Jacobabad; 38th Central India Horse to Goona; and 39th C. T. H. to Agar.

INDIAN MOUNTAIN BATTERIES.

No. 22 to Bhamo; No. 27 to Abbottabad; No. 23 to Nowshera.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

No. 2 Company to Roorkee; No. 3 to Peshawar; No. 5 to Roorkee; No. 4 to Rawalpindi; No. 10 to Bangalore; No. 12 to Secunderabad; No. 22 to Kirkee and No. 18 to Quetta.

INDIAN INFANTRY.

3rd Brahmans to Hongkong; 13th Rajputs to Agra; 4th Rajputs to Jhansi; 6th Jats to Singapore; 99th Deccan Infantry to Sehore; 56th Punjabis to Kohat; 58th Rifles to Quetta; 124th Baluchis to North China; 76th Punjabis to Rawalpindi; 36th Sikhs to Lucknow; 8th Rajputs to Hongkong; 105th Mahrattas to Poona; 80th Carnatic Infantry to Mandalay; 89th Punjabis to Rangoon; 9th Bhopal Infantry to Fyzabad; 11th Rajputs to Belgaum; 66th Punjabis to Barrackpore; 72nd Punjabis to Dera Ismail Khan; 47th Sikhs to Tullunder; 29th Punjabis to Chaman; 130th Baluchis to Hyderabad, Sind; 104th Wellesley Rifles to Ahmedabad; 122nd Rajputana Infantry to Fort Sandeman; 116th Maharattas to Ahmednagar; 110th Mahrattas to Alipore; 10th Jats to Kamptee 117th Mahrattas to Dibrugarh; 120th Rajputs to Belgaum; 103rd Mahrattas to Ceylon; 98th Infantry to Secunderabad; 96th Berar Infantry to Bombay; 101st Grenadiers to Bangalore; 125th Napiers Rifles to Mhow; 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkhas to Almora; 126th Baluchis to Chitral; and also a battalion to be selected later on to Loralai.

JAIN CONFERENCE AT KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, NOVEMBER 21.

Kolhapur is at present full of Jains who have assembled here for the Jain Conference and the Puja Conference which opened yesterday with prayers and music. The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Shrimanti Desai of Hangandi, addressed the Conference in an able speech exhorting Jains to ameliorate their condition under the British Government.

Mr. Bramapa, merchant of Davagere, was elected to preside. His inaugural speech was read in Canarese and Marathi. He strongly impressed upon the audience the need of education and reforms. His advocacy of intermariages among all Jain sections was very able. After the presidential speech an oil portrait of Mr. Bhupal Jiage, who had built a splendid temple in the Jain Students' Institute, was unveiled and a telegram was sent to His Excellency the Viceroy congratulating him on his happy escape at Ahmedabad and condemning anarchism. The report of the Jain Sabha was passed showing an income of Rs. 12,000 last year. The Conference adjourned till to-day.

In the evening a grand procession of Jain deity passed through the city to Khasabad. The scene was impressive. Ratgayatra and the opening of the Exhibition by Sir Muir Mackenzie come on during the next few days.

TAXI-CAB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Indian Motor Taxi-Cab Co. Ltd. has issued a Prospectus inviting the subscription of local capital, but in my opinion it is a matter for regret that fuller details have not been given of the estimated probable running cost. For instance the prospectus declares that the cost of running each car per diem will be Rs. 8. It would be well for intending investors to know that the well known news paper "Commercial Motor" disagrees with this estimate as will be apparent from the details that I append hereto. These details cannot fail to interest intending investors and will prove to be of considerable value to all who are considering this question. "Commercial Motor" acknowledges that these figures are possible of improvement, but submits at the same time that the cost represents a fair average of accuracy. The investing public will, I think, be glad of an explanation of how it is possible to reduce the running cost to about half of the cost suggested by "Commercial Motor." It will be observed that the items of expenditure refer to expenses connected solely with the running of cars' The cost of management and preliminary charges for Company-promoting are not included.—Yours, etc.

WALTER PROCTER.

COST OF RUNNING.

Average cost of running six Motor Cabs for 300 days, assuming that each cab runs 55 miles each day and that it carries fares for a distance of 35 miles, at 1s. a mile.

	£	s.	d.		Rs.	a	p.
Depreciation of cabs at 20 per cent. per annum	420	0	0	or	6,300	0	0
Depreciation of tools, etc.	30	0	0	or	450	0	0
Insurance and claims at the rate of £25 per cab per annum	150	0	0	or	2,250	0	0
Annual rent of garage, including lighting ...	100	0	0	or	1,500	0	0
Office expenses: One Clerk at £1 per week ...	52	0	0	or	780	0	0
Telephone, and other office expenses ...	25	0	0	or	375	0	0
Workmen's wages:— (£ s.)							
6 drivers, at 30s. per week ... 468 0	...			or	7,020	0	0
(nights) 1 mechanic at 50s. per week ... 130 0	...			or	1,950	0	9
(days) 1 mechanic at 35s. per week ... 91 0	...			or	1,365	0	0
(nights) 1 washer and fitter's mate, at 25s. per week ... 65 0	...			or	975	0	0
(nights) 1 boy cleaner, at 8s. per week ... 20 16	774	16	0	or	312	0	0
Licenses and Sundries ...	6	0	0	or	90	0	0
Liveries for the drivers ...	36	0	0	or	540	0	0
Upkeep of the bodies ...	90	0	0	or	1,350	0	0
Tires, at the rate of 3-4d. per mile per cab, or a total of 99,000 miles per annum for the six cabs	309	7	6	or	4,640	10	0
Petrol at the rate of one gallon for each 18 miles. The total quantity for 300 day is, therefore, 5,500 gallons, which may be quoted at 10d. per gallon	229	3	4	or	3,437	8	0
Materials and new parts for chassis repairs ...	110	0	0	or	1,650	0	0
Oils and greases:—100 gallons of gearbox oil, at 1s. 6d.	7	10	0	or	112	8	0
500 gallons of engine oil, at 1s 6d.	37	10	0	or	562	8	0
200 lb. of gearbox grease, at 3 1-2d. per lb ...	4	7	6	or	65	10	0
450 gallons of paraffin for cleaning chassis, at 5 1-4d. per gallon ...	9	17	0	or	147	12	0
2cwt. of mutton cloth at 38s. per cwt. ...	3	16	0	or	57	0	0
Polishing paste ...	0	5	0	or	3	12	0
Total £ ...	2,395	12	4	or	35,934	4	0

According to this calculation the cost per car for each cab working day would be over Rs. 19 as against Rs. 8.

KING OF PORTUGAL'S BIRTHDAY.

THE birthday of H. M. F. Majesty the King of Portugal was celebrated on Saturday last by the Gremio Portuguez, Bombay, with a dance at the Sidick Bhaug which was beautifully decorated for the occasion with buntings and evergreens, bringing into prominent relief the large photos of the King of Portugal, the Queen Mother and King Edward. The elite of the Portuguese community of Bombay was present.

Dr. L. J. Pinto, the President of the Gremio, in welcoming the numerous guests, placed before them telegrams received by him from the Portuguese Minister in London and from the Governor-General of Portuguese India, thanking the Gremio for their congratulatory wishes on His Majesty's birthday. Dr. M. A. de Heredia, in proposing the toast of King Dom Manuel, said that the young Monarch had been the cynosure of the whole civilized world during the brief period of his rule after the dastardly assassination of his father and brother. Portugal has been passing through one of the most crucial periods in her history; but with wise and judicious government there were fair hopes in the near future to recover somewhat of the pristine glory. The young Monarch's shoulders had to bear a heavy responsibility and he had to steer the ship of State through the shoals of anarchy that infest the whole of the continent and not any less Portugal. At this juncure Britain once more proved her ancient and unbroken friendship to Portugal by cordially welcoming Dom Manuel to England. Members of the Gremio and guests were asked to join him in wishing the Portuguese King a long, prosperous and peacefully reign.

The toast of His Imperial Majesty King Edward was proposed by Dr. Catao da Costa who, in the course of a very appropriate speech, said that His Majesty was the most sympathetic and broad minded Ruler of the world. His beneficent influence is an unalloyed blessing to India and the Indian people and under the ægis of his benign rule thousands of Portuguese are earning their bread and enjoying the benefits of peace. Portuguese India are welcoming in Goa His Majesty's representative in India. The hearty reception and welcome that will be accorded to H. E. Lord Minto, would in some way evince the deep gratitude which the Portuguese feel for His Britannic Majesty. The speaker asked his audience heartily to join with him in praying for His Majesty's health and long life.

Dancing then followed and was kept up till a late hour.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 20.

The annual Conference of the Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies began this morning under the presidency of Mr. Carlyle and representative of all provinces were present. The President delivered his address reviewing the work of the last year and indicating the programme for the next. After the President's speech the representatives entered into a prolonged discussion of various subjects relating to Co-operative Credit Societies.

JAUNPUR MURDER CASE.

The Chuprassis Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, NOVEMBER 21.

The Chuprassis, Ramprasad and Clahee, accused in the Jaunpur murder case have been convicted byt he Sessions Judge and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

THE Maharaja of Natore intends to stand as a candidate for election to the Imperial Council as a representative of the landholders of Eastern Bengal and Assam. The Maharaja has been twice a member of the Bengal Council.

SPORTING NEWS.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

On Saturday the wind at the start was West by South, a most unusual occurrence at this season of the year, but veered a trifle more westerley towards the finish. Strength light. All the courses arranged were lengthy and at the start it appeared doubtful whether they would be completed within the time limit fixed at 6-15 p.m. but with one exception all finished, the last timed arriving within 17 seconds of that hour.

In A Class there were only two entries, Sapphire and Turquoise—Eileen IV being an interested spectator cruising comfortably around.

B Class called forth five entries, all starters, but it is to be regretted that the new boat Lylie was again absent and it was very sad to see her dragging at her moorings eager to take her place with her sister ships. However we hope to see her out next Saturday.

In C class there were eight entries and seven starters, Jean being the only non-starter. The new Tomtit Mavourneen was on her moorings under bare poles. She looks dangerous for the other competitors next Saturday when we understand that one of the finest yachtsmen amongst us is going to take the helm and we hope she will get the gun and hoist the winning flag.

The Ships' Boats Race this week was not supported owing presumably to all the Royal Naval ships being in dock and the Indian Marine ships away from Bombay. We hope however next week that the Naval contingent will be gathering and that our lusty blue-jackets will if necessary, shoulder their boats and dump 'em over the dock wall and prepare for action.

A Class were the first away at 3-30 p. m. A very fine start. Turquoise was first over the line 24 seconds after gunfire followed one second later by Sapphire on her weather. The first mark was to South Karanja Buoy, a reach. Sapphire immediately forged ahead maintaining her lead to South Karanja Buoy. Apparently she had mis-read her sailing instructions as she left the mark on the starboard instead of the port hand having to do a chucker to put herself in the right, thereby losing 1 minute 26 seconds, but having a lead of 3 min. 7 seconds from Turquoise. Both boats fetched the Committee Vessel by a bit of skilful pinching, Turquoise reducing Sapphire's lead to 1 minute 13 seconds. On the run to Mark Buoy Turquoise was very slow in getting out her spinnaker and it was only when she was abreast of Middle Ground that it was set, but Sapphire only made up 12 seconds on her. It was a dead beat back from Mark Buoy, and Sapphire increased her advantage but only crossed the finishing line 2 minutes 15 seconds ahead of Turquoise who was won on time allowance by 4 minutes and 55 seconds.

C Class were sent away at 3-40 p.m. But of eight entries, six boats got under way. Coralie who apparently was not clear as to the starting line got leeward of the line and was unable to get into position again. The remaining boats made an excellent start. Curlew ran it very close, but by skilful handling saved the Officer of the Day the necessity of putting up her recall number and was first across the line followed in order by Maud, Lapwing, Volkyrie and Marie Louise. The first mark was Mark Buoy a run, thence to Committee Vessel leaving Middle Ground Buoy to port to Committee Vessel. Valkyrie was first past the Committee Vessel leading by 2 minutes 38 seconds from Curlew—Coralie who had carried on in spite of not having crossed the line at the start, fouled Maud in approaching the Committee Vessel was next past 25 seconds later followed in procession by Maud, Lapwing and Marie Louise. In the broad reach to Tuckar Beacon and the beat back to Commitee Vessel Valkyrie increased her lead on Curlew and won easily on time allowance by 12 minutes 29 seconds, next in order of arrival being Maud, Lapwing and Marie Louise.

In B. Class, Peewit got the best of the start followed by Pixie, Trixie, Anna and Erin, the first mark being South Karanja Buoy which was first rounded by Pixie leading Erin by one minute and Peewit followed by Trixie and Anna some distance astern. On the reach to Tucker Beacon Pixie drew ahead and was leading by 2 minutes from Erin. Peewit being 4 minutes, Trixie 8 minutes, Anna 11 1-2 minutes behind the leading boat. It was a reach to North Karanja Buoy and Erin hung on closely to Pixie, but in the beat back to Committee Vessel she fell away to leeward and lost about 2 minutes. Pexie got the gun Erin being the second boat to arrive followed by Peewit and Trixie.—Peewit in time allowance takes first prize and Pixie second and Anna did not complete the course.

We are asked to mention two important points. The first being that skippers of competing yachts should keep clear of the starting line until the class which proceeds them has been sent away. It was particularly noticeable on Saturday that some of the smaller boats were cruising about and crossing the starting line in the adverse direction prior to the start of the A Class. The second point which is, of course, at the option of owners of the P and C class is to have their numbers on their mainsails. There is so much similarity between the boats of these classes that it is difficult to distinguish between the different boats at the start if they cross the line in a bunch which is often the case.

The following are the results of races:—

"A" CLASS.—Handicap.

Allowances and Result of Race sailed at 3.30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Sapphire	Scratch	R. H. Hopkins Mjr Muter, R.E	5 43 37	2 13 37
Turquoise	7 10	J. W. Stokes	5 45 52	2 8 42

Course: Com. Vessel to South Karanja Buoy to Port thence to Com. Vessel thence Mark Buoy to Port thence to Com. Vessel = 11·45 miles. Wind W. by S. Strength Light. Time limit—6-15 p.m.

1st Prize won by Turquoise.

"B" CLASS.—Allowances and result of race sailed at 3 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by	Time of arrival HMS	Corrected Time. HMS
Trixie	0 50	Officers Gloucesters. E.Y. Watson,	6 13 40	2 22 50
Pixie	Scr	J. E. Aspinwall	5 51 3	2 4 3
Erin	0 50	Col Mead.	5 58 43	2 7 53
Peewit	10 50	Duncan Fraser	6 0 42	1 59 52
Anna	15 0	Officers H. M. Mint	Did not finish	

Course: Com. Vessel to S. K. Buoy to Port thence Tucker Beacon to Starboard thence N. K. Buoy to Starboard to Middle Ground Buoy to Starboard to Com Vessel = 9·99 miles. Wind W by S strength Light. Time-limit 6-15 p.m.

1st prize won by Peewit,
2nd prize won by Pixie.

"C" CLASS.—Allowances and result of race sailed at 3.40 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Coralie	2 25	Officers 116th Mahrattas.	Did not start	
Maud	0 48	Officers R. E.	6 10 50	2 30 2
Clutha	1 37	J J. Welch.	Did not start	
Lapwing	2 25	C. N. Moberly,	6 13 38	2 13 13
Valkyrie	10 30	R. Walker.	6 6 34	2 16 4
Curlew	1 37	C. A. Wordsworth.	6 10 10	2 28 33
Jean	10 30	B. C. Reade.	Did not start	
Marie Louise	4 51	K. MacIver	6 14 43	2 29 52

Course: Com Vessel to Mark Buoy leaving to Port thence Middle Ground Buoy, to Port thence Com. Vessel to Tucker Beacon, to Starboard and thence Com Vessel = 9·67 miles. Wind W. by S. Strength Light Time-limit—6-15 p.m.

1st prize won by Valkyrie.
2nd prize won by Curlew.

ARRIVAL OF A FRENCH CRUISER.

The French cruiser "D'Entrecasteaux," Commande, Thibault, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Mahe which port she left on the 18th instant and called at Colombo en route. She brought Rear-Admiral Perrin, Commander-in-Chief of the French Squadron in the Far East. The cruiser fired a salute of 21 guns on entering the port, and the same compliment was returned by the saluting battery. In the afternoon His Excellency Rear-Admiral J.W. E. Slade, M. V. O., visited the ship and the usual salute was fired in his honour. The cruiser sails on the 24th instant for Djibouti.

THE rates of extra duty pay to Regimental Sergeants, gymnastic instructors and assistant gymnastic instructors of British Units serving in India have been reduced from 1s. 6d. and 1s. per diem respectively to 1s. and 6d. respectively.

BY THE WAY.

PLEASURES OF ANTICIPATION.

Lieutenant Shackleton knows all the tricks of old campaigners. He knows that men do not march "upon their stomachs" only but upon faith and hope as well. At the Queen's Hall he described how he and his three companions sustained their spirits, and therewith their bodies as well, when supplies had to cut down to a minimum, by dwelling upon the glorious feed they would have on returning to headquarters. The value of such mental sustenance has long been recognised by up-to-date commanders. There was the German officer in the war of 1870 who sustained the flagging spirits and weary legs of his men by shouting "There is a brewery inside that town. Let us get there before anybody else!" History relates that the men did get there with remarkable speed. Equally shrewd was that Japanese commander in the Manchurian war who, seeing his men exhausted with thirst and knowing full well the wonderful properties of pickled plums, cried out: "Two miles from here there is a forest of plums." In this case not only did the mental anticipation assist the body but the actual physical effect of the anticipated plums went far to relieve their parched mouths.

THE TRAVELLING SCHOLAR.

The proposal to found travelling scholarships in our Universities is a peculiarly interesting one. The chosen scholars—of whom fourteen will be from this country, ten from the United States, and four from Canada—are to spend their long vacations in an exchange of visits. They are to be brought in touch with all that is most vitally interesting and instructive in the countries in which they are to travel. It is to be hoped that this scheme will be an opening to even greater things such beginning sometimes have results that are of the highest importance. The scheme might well be extended to the great French and German Universities. A free interchange of students between all the great seats of learning is a thoroughly hopeful and desirable thing for the whole world. It is the best and easiest way to remove the ignorance of other people's ideals and ways of life that is at the bottom of so much misunderstanding and dissension between nations, the common bond of learning is a very strong one. It is international, and may stand for much in the future history of Europe. Time was when Oxford and Cambridge were in the closest touch with the great Universities of the Continent. Their halls were thronged with the wandering scholars of Paris, Bologna, and Salamanca. They sent their alumni to argue and lecture in every seat of learning in Christendom. But this all changed with the Reformation. The Universities of this country became isolated and national rather than international. All the efforts of modern times are required to bring them again into touch with their neighbours. The Rhodes scholars have done much: the students from India and the Far East have done something. But much more must yet be done—and particularly in our great new provincial colleges—if ever we are to realise the universal character of what a University should be.

UNCOMMERCIAL POETRY.

To the poet this is no golden age—not golden at any rate speaking financially. The late Mr. John Davidson scarcely found it so nor apparently does Mr. Stephen Phillips, the eminent poet and playwright whose unfortunate appearance in the Bankruptcy Court one deeply deplores. At any rate we can console ourselves with the thought that the distressed poet is not an invention of our own time. He fills the pages of literature. Five pounds, it is said, was the price paid for "Paradise Lost." Five pounds would certainly have saved Chatterton, starving in his garret. But that is the penalty the world exacts from those talents that run high, but in a direction undesired of the multitude. He who would devote himself to high thinking must occasionally reconcile himself to very plain living indeed. And that is perhaps not altogether such an evil as some would suppose. For it may help at least to do the world one service and keep at the dash and the counter some of those ardent souls who would otherwise fly to the Muse and choke us with an avalanche of bad verse.

BOOKS, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

There is one foe to-day to vex the hearts of our writers who was unknown to our forefathers. And the name of that enemy is the cheap reprint of the classics. The living author, as Mr. Shaw Sparrow points out, is handicaped by the regrettable necessity of "having" to live, both he and his family. And in order to live one must have money. Now, the great writers of the past are under no such necessity. All they ask of the world is fame and honour —and "that" they have in plenty. They can dispense with pounds, shillings, and pence in the shape of royalties in a way the living unfortunately cannot. The result is that enterprising publisher can issue the classics at a price which ruinously undersells the books of modern writer, who cannot live on fame alone, but require some of the more solid comforts of life. And this is, perhaps, the reason why, with a rapidly increasing reading public, the demand for good modern literature grows comparatively slowly. The struggle of the present with the past is too harsh and uneven. When one shilling a volume will purchase all the giants of the past, Scott, and Dickens, Shakespeare, Keats, and Shelley, what chance has our modern talent, untried, comparatively unknown, without the hall-mark of ages of public opinion, and at six times the cost? Far be it from us to deplore the advent of the cheap classic. Its popularity is a very hopeful sign. But who will look after the living? And who will suggest a feasible solution to the question?

THE REAL REFORM.

Mr. Plowden, the London Magistrate has been saying a word for public house reform. While he admires teetotalism he praises most resistance to over-indulgence. To help people to drink moderately he advocates the transformation of "hideous and uncomfortable buildings selling poison," to the Continental cafe type, where light and pure alcoholic drinks could be enjoyed, and social intercourse and games indulged in. We are glad to welcome every adherent to this view of temperance reform, and especially an adherent like Mr. Plowden—a Magistrate who has abundant opportunity for judging the ways of human nature. From his large experience, Mr. Plowden declares that repressive measures always fail, because human nature cannot be repressed. Try to bind it down, and it bursts the bonds and becomes ten times more violent in its vices than before. Puritanism tried repressive measures, and the riot of Charles the Second's reign was the consequence. The people have just been prevented from taking their children into public-houses. What is the result? The stay in the streets with their children and drink beer there, when they deny themselves the pleasure of going inside and leaving the children out in the cold. If our public-houses myderately reformed—changed into places of honest, entertainment—the whole family could enter, and as the father drank his pure beer the mother could have her tea, the children their milk. And they would all go home happy. A terrified wife would not be compelled to support her drunken husband while the children cried bitterly at her skirts.

A FAMOUS ADVOCATE.

The best known man in France to-day is probably Maitre Antony Aubin, who is defending Mdme. Steinheil. Fifty five years of age, he was educated at the Lycee de Nantes, one of his class-mates being the present Prime Minister of France. Me Aubin is not only a learned lawyer, he is also a philosopher. As a pleader he has a persuasive manner which has a marked effect on witnesses, judges, an jurors. He is a lawyer before everything, and it said that he has no desire for a political career. He is counsel to the Ministry of Public Works, and is retained by many assurance companies. Among the many famous cases in which Me. Aubin has appeared may be mentioned L'Affaire de Baron Erlanger, the Charity Bazaar fire, the attempt on the King of Spain, and the defence of Ulimo.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

EDMUND HALLEY, ASTRONOMER.

In the current number of "Knowledge" appears a timely article on that eminent English astronomer, Edmund Halley. The comet which bears his name has been photographed, and also seen in the telescope. It has just now entered the constellation Taurus, in which it will remain until December 16, when it is due to enter Aries. One of Halley's notable achievements was the mapping of the constellations of the Southern Hemisphere, for the purpose of which he undertook a voyage to St. Helena. At the end of a year he had observed some 360 stars. His catalogue of the stars of the Southern Hemisphere was published in 1679.

THE CHANGING OF THE STARS.

It was during this work that he made the observation that the stars are not unchangeable in brightness. Certain stars which Ptolemy called bright, or of the second magnitude, Halley found to be of the fourth at most. Another observation made by this astronomer, not noticed by Mr. Gore in his interesting article, was the motion of the fixed stars. It was "the accurate and ingenious Edmund Halley," as Mr. R. A. Proctor calls him, who was the first to detect the proper motion of a star.

HALLEY'S OTHER WORKS.

Another line of research followed by Halley was the investigation of the moon's parallax and motion. He also observed a transit of Mercury across the sun, and from this calculated the sun's parallax. And not the least of Halley's works was his share in the publication of Newton's "Principia." It was he who induced Newton to give his great work to the public, and defrayed the cost of publication. Halley also wrote a work on comets of which he computed the orbits of 24. The one which bears his name was the first to have its orbit calculated and its return predicted. Halley was a skilful navigator, as well as an eminent astronomer, and made several voyages in which he himself commanded the vessel. He became Astronomer Royal in 1721, at the age of 64, succeeding Flamsteed in that position.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE ELL.

The same issue contains an informing article on "The Transformations and Migrations of Eels" by Mr. J. T. Cunningham. After centuries of mystery the natural history of the eel has been clearly determined. As soon as the eel becomes sexually mature it leaves the fresh water and travels long distances in the sea. To accomplish this those that have lived in isolated ponds and ditches must actually leave the water and cross the fields till they reach a stream. The old eels never return, but at certain seasons immense numbers of elvers, or young eels, ascend the rivers.

THE "LITTLE HEAD."

The history between remained a blank. Yet the larval form of the eel was known as long ago as 1763, when a curious little fish about four inches long was discovered on the coast of Wales. It had a small head, and transparent ribbon-shaped body. From the former peculiarity it received the name of leptocephalus. Other species were found, and they were thought to represent a new genus, of fishes. In 1861 however Professor Carus, of Leipsic, suggested that these might be the larval forms of other fish. And in 1864, Gill came to the conclusion that they were the larval form of eels. While in 1886, M. Yves Delage observed the transformation of a leptocephalus into a young conger eel.

HOW IT BECOMES AN EEL.

It would appear that the eels from our rivers may go to spawn beyond the 500 fathom line to the West of Ireland, or to the Bay of Biscay. To reach these spawning grounds the eels from our east coast rivers pass through the English Channel. The illustration which accompanies Mr. Cunningham's paper shows the curious fact that the change of the ribbon like leptocephalus into the perfect eel is accompanied by a considerable decrease in size. It is found that the larval form loses 77 per cent. of its weight in the transformation. And during the course of the metamorphosis, which lasts eight or nine months, it takes no food whatever.

A REMARKABE PARASITE.

A remarkable parasite is described in a recent issue of "Mikrokosmos." It is remarkable, in the first place, as being a case of a higher organism parasitic on a lower. For the host is one of the rhizopods, which belong to the very lowest division of the animal kingdom the protozoa. The parasite, on the other hand, is one of the rotifers, which are, somewhat doubtfully perhaps, grouped with certain worms in the much higher sub-kingdom annulosa.

HOW IT WORKS.

According to the description given by Dr. Penard, the rotifer proceeds as follows:—It allows itself to be devoured by the Rhizopod in the latter's usual way. It is wrapped round by the pseudopodia, and engulfed in the protoplasmic substance of the host. Instead of allowing itself to be digested however, it proceeds to eat up all the food it finds within. Then it begins on the protoplasm of the host. A struggle then goes on between host and parasite lasting about six hours and usually ending in the death of the former. When the rotifer has fed sufficently it proceeds to lay from one to three eggs. It then bites itself a way out. In 24 hours the eggs are hatched, and the young escape through the hole made by the parent. Dr. Penard found nearly half of the rhizopods he examined afflicted by this strange parasite.

BLUE NETS.

The owners of a St. Abbs fishing boat have made the important discovery that a net dyed as nearly as possible the hue of the sea, instead of the traditional brown, yields much larger result in the matter of fish caught. The discovery was says the "Western Morning News" put to the test a short time ago, when out of a fleet of sixty-five boats, the boat with its nets dyed blue made far and away the largest catch. The dye used is bluestone. The discovery has aroused much interest among the fishermen.

PEAT.

Peat as it comes from the bog contains from 85 to 95 per cent. of water. According to Dr. Ekenberg it appears that the peat contains a hydrocellulose which is of the nature of a jelly. If the peat is subjected to pressure the hydrocellulose passes through very much as soft soap might and without separating the water from the peat. If however the peat is heated to about 320deg F., this jelly is immediately destroyed and most of the water can be separated by a pressure of about 240 ponds per square inch.

EGGS KILLED BY RADIUM.

Radium appears to have a marked action on the development of the eggs of the "Philine aperta." M. Jan Tar, of Paris, made a series of over forty experiments with a very strong radio-active preparation, about 9 milligrammes of radium bromide acting through a thin glass plate upon the eggs in different stages. In the first stages of development the eggs do not seem to suffer from the effect of the radium, but after a certain period it is found that the organs will no longer be formed. A longer exposure causes the larvæ to shrink up and they become only one-fifth of their normal size. After 6 to 9 days there remains nothing but a shapeless mass of cells and the mass is observed to have a rapid rotary movement inside the shell of the egg. The larvæ are found to die in 9 or 10 days after the laying of the eggs without being able to leave the shell.

TUNGSTEN ORE IN CANADA.

The occurrence of ores of tungsten in Canada is the subject of a report by Dr. T. L. Walker, recently issued by the Canadian Department of Mines. After pointing out that the metal is used not only in the manufacture of metallic filament electric lamps, but also in the production of tungsten steel and of the tungstates which are employed as a mordant in dyeing, in giving weight to silk goods, and in rendering cotton goods fireproof, he goes on to give particulars of the chief tungsten ores, their geological occurrence, and the methods used in treating them, as well as some statistics of the world's production of them, which has been advancing rapidly of late years. He then gives a detailed account of the occurrence of such ores in Canada, and finally remarks that, though no tungsten production has yet been credited to the Dominion, and that she has no well developed and established tungsten ore mines still there are many districts where such ores occur.

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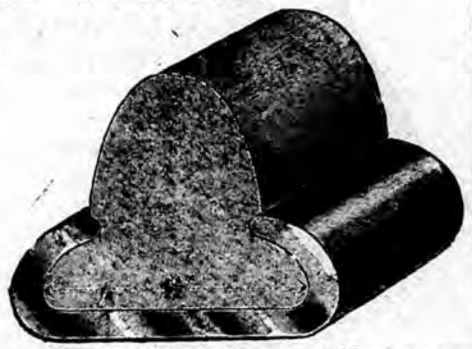

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

ORIGINAL WEDDING FEASTS.

There seems to be no limit to the ingenuity of the American hostess writes a correspondent. At one moment we hear of entertainments which sound like a leaf out of the Arabian Nights. Surprise parties with a certain set have become so general that they would have sapped all the power of inventiveness out of a nation of chatelaines less original. As a prelude to a fashionable wedding there is however no lack of strange novelties which are intended to amuse the company in general, excite the curiosity of every invite, and make invitations to a prospective "diner de contrat" before the day of the wedding one of the most sought after of the season. The decorations of wedding bells of white flowers and garlands of bride roses never, however, change except, perhaps, in the system in which they are arranged. The position which each guest is, however, to occupy at table is often made the subject of a particular rite, and at a smart wedding which took place not long ago, the guest cards, in the form of wedding bells, attached by coloured ribbons, were drawn by all present. After dinner, each prospective bridesmaid and groomsman were given a small booklet and a pencil, tied with true lovers' knots, with bells and every other cabalistic symbol suggestive of the occasion, while a bar of the wedding march was printed on the cover.

BRIDESMAIDS VIEWS OF HUSBANDS.

The bridesmaids were asked to fill the blank pages of their booklets with some trenchant advice on the best methods of managing a husband. The groomsmen at the same time taxed their wits in like manner, and attempted witticism at the expense of their future fiancees on booklets inscribed "How to Manage a Wife." To the bride and bridegroom elect fell the duty of reading aloud these wise and sapient counsel when the cards had been collected. There are of course in every country, superstitions by which the identity of the next bride is revealed. At the same dinner in America a variety of blindman's buff was played, the bride—blindfolded—being made to turn three or four times until her sense of direction was lost, when she was told to march forward and pick out the next fiancee from a row of waiting bridesmaids.

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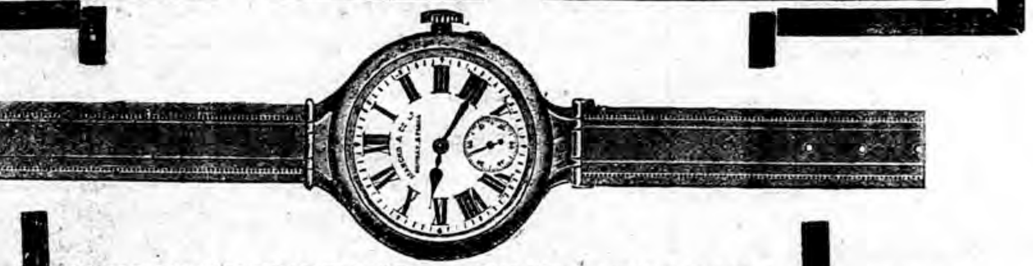
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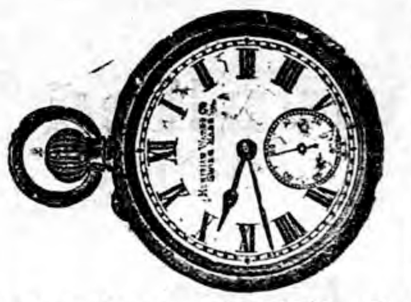

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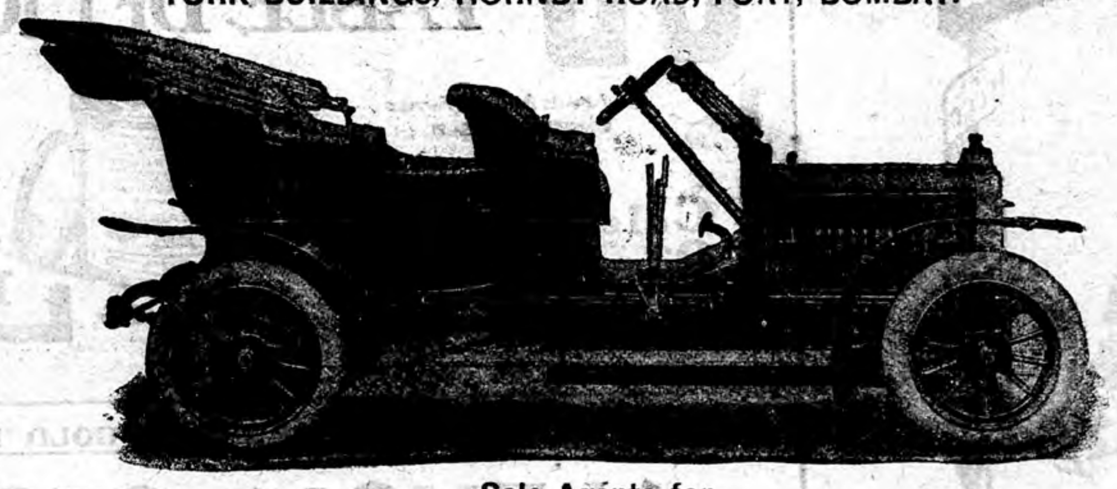

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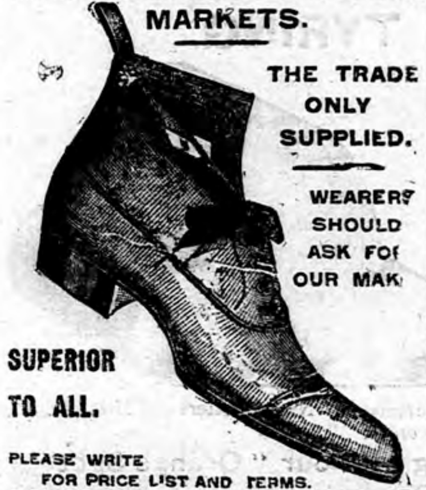

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